THE LABOR NEWS

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Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the Employer

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OPTIMISTIC VIEW EXPRESSED OVER BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Mill Owners, Merchants, Bankers and Union Officials All Express Confidence Business Recovery is Taking Permanent Form

Retail Trade Making Splendid Strides, While Textiles, Shoes and Other Industries Report Good Gains—Nation Wide Campaign, in Which Labor is Taking Prominent Part, Brightens Prospects Favorable to Newsprint Situation—More Friendly Attitude on Part of Employers Toward Labor Makes for Better Production and Warrants Future Industrial Peace.

By Staff Correspondent

Politics, legislation, activities by all interested in the newsprint industry, the progress made by trade unions in augmenting their ranks, cooperation on the part of all interested in stabilizing Maine's major industries, and the banking situation, are summed up as the principal topics of conversation heard in Portland and other cities visited by the writer during the past few weeks.

It is generally conceded that business throughout the State has greatly improved and that contrary to statements by higher-ups in the political world who, because of their close friendship for corporations who entertain dislikes for the NRA and the Administration, business conditions are on the up-grade, and that better things are in store for industry and the workers during the coming year.

By no means was this survey confined to making inquiries from union labor officials. My tour of inspection brought me into contact with bankers, mill owners, department store owners, and large and small store proprietors. Everywhere, I heard a note of optimism, which led me to believe that conditions in this State which, a year ago, were considered most deplorable, have taken an upward turn which is not only most pleasing to business men, but to the thousands of members of organized Labor throughout the State.

Aside from the building construction industry, which, according to officials of building trades unions, was given a boost through Federal grants that has taken that industry out of a rut which caused thousands to be wholly or partly unemployed during the past five years, much satisfaction was expressed over the interest manifested and the progress made to improve conditions in the newsprint industry.

Gov. Brann Takes Lead in Newsprint Campaign

Leading in this movement is Governor Brann, who, with representatives in Congress, are tuned up to a high pitch, and the entire citizenry of the State is backing them up in one big effort to place this—one of the State's leading industries—on a basis which will not only warrant fair profits to the manufacturers, but good wages to the thousands of people employed in the industry.

"It took a long time to get our people started in making this vigorous fight," said a prominent business man while discussing the paper-making situation a few days ago, "but with the unbounded enthusiasm manifested by our governor, and taken up by our Senators and Representatives, added to the cooperation offered by all the paper makers' unions in the State, the campaign against unfair competition from foreign countries, which came near wrecking the industry in this State, we now have strong hopes that something will be done by Congress to remedy this evil."

In discussing business conditions and the prospects for continued improvement, I heard numerous favorable comments concerning a statement recently made by Walter S. Wyman, president of the Central Maine Power Company, which follows, in part:

"Business in this State is decidedly on the up-grade. In the second half of 1933, the rate of industrial activity sharply increased and bids fair to carry over during the balance of the present year.

"Measured in total number of kilowatts, there was an increase of over 41 per cent in the first quarter of this year as compared with that of 1933, and earnings have been holding up well."

Use of More Electric Juice Means More Business

The use of more power is an indication that the factory wheels are moving to a greater degree, and that more money is going into the pockets of wage earners, all tending, of course, to increase the purchasing power of the masses of working people and which is an assurance of better times for all.

Among some men whom I met, while expressing pleasure over the present turn of things, I found some who were inclined to believe as Senator Fess publicly proclaimed in a recent speech in the United States Senate, and in

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Criticism of Farley Order is Not Attack on Roosevelt Program

Washington, D. C., Apr. 16 (ILNS-.—The April issue of the Union Postal Clerk, organ of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, declares editorially that the defensive efforts of the organized postal workers against the furlough order of Postmaster General Farley must not be construed in any way as an attack upon the policies of President Roosevelt.

The Postmaster General is quoted as having said, speaking of opponents of the NRA:

"They forget, or rather they prefer not to remember, that the terrible depression through which the people of this country are now struggling has been as disastrous as a war would have been. All of us know that money was not spared when it comes to prosecuting a war. Why should money be spared in fighting such a depression?"

The editorial declares that: "With this declaration we are in the fullest sympathy. We are for the President's program. We endorsed it unanimously at the last national convention while still smarting under a former furlough order.

"Now, our emotion is different. We are puzzled. Just what is it all about? Are there two Farleys? Is one the friend and loyal henchman of the President, and the other his enemy?

"Back in our high school days we were told of the incident in which Philip the Great rendered a decision while in his cups. One of his generals announced the intention of appealing from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

"We are appealing from the Farley who signed the furlough order to the Farley who sturdily fought for the principles of his great President and leader."

SOME PEOPLE WHO SHOULD KNOW BETTER ARE TOO PRONE IN THEIR CONDEMNATION OF WORKERS WHO STRIKE

News from various parts of the country concerning strikes already in effect and others scheduled to occur within a few days, demonstrates the sentiment which prevails among the workers to improve their conditions.

Those who deplore the fact that strikes occur at this time, when all possible efforts are being made toward bringing about recovery, are unmindful of the fact that conditions have thus far improved to warrant giving those who produce a larger share of the immense profits which it is shown major industries have been making during the past year.

For this reason, well-intentioned people should not become too critical when they read about workers employed in automobile, textile, paper and other industries who, dissatisfied with wages and working conditions, take the only means at their command to right these conditions.

In the above, and in most of the 39 major industries in this country, if not all of those, which showed tremendous gains in business and with consequent profits, the prices of their products have been advanced from 15 to 50 per cent. This rise in prices in those industries which produce wearing apparel, food and other necessities, according to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in the monthly survey of business issued by the Federation, has by far surpassed the wage increases received since the NRA went into effect, and as a consequence the workers are actually worse off than they were a year ago.

This must be clearly understood, and at no time should trade unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. be blamed for having acted blindly and without just cause in efforts to improve conditions. Statistics compiled monthly and available by the A. F. of L., which are transmitted to National, State, district, central and local bodies hrough official trtade papers and the Labor Press, and in pamphlet form, make it possible to know just how things are going on in industry, and full knowledge is in the possession of the workers, as to whether or not their demands are justified.

These are momentous times. Work-

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GREEN URGES MOBILIZATION OF FORCES IN OPPOSITION TO CHANGING DATE FOR OBSERVING LABOR'S HOLIDAY

Urges This in Letter to Rhode Island State Federation of Labor, in Which State Efforts Are Being Made to Substitute Third Monday in September for First Monday—Commercializing Labor Day is Opposed.

Washington, D. C., Apr. 14 (AFL).—Strong opposition to changing Labor Day from the first Monday in September to any other day was expressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cahir, secretar of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor, urging that organization to mobilize all its strength for the defeat of a bill before the Rhode Island Legislature proposing to make the third Monday in September the official Labor Day in that State.

"In 1882, organized Labor first declared that one day in the year should be set aside and designated as Labor Day," Mr. Green said. "The first Monday in September was decided as the most suitable day, coming as it does midway between two national holidays, the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving. Organized Labor first observed Labor Day on September 5, 1882.

Labor Day Legislation

"That the first Monday in September is universally observed in the United States as a legal holiday, dignified as Labor Day, is the achievement of untiring work and cooperative effort on the part of organized trade unionists. The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions insistently, persistently and vigorously demanded from the Congress and the legislatures of the several States the enactment of laws making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor Day.

"In 1894, the Congress of the United States passed a bill, signed by the President, making Labor Day, the first Monday in September, a legal holiday for the District of Columbia and the territories. One by one the legislatures of the various States fell into line until now the first Monday in September is observed as a legal holiday in all of the States, either by legislative enactment or, as in Wisconsin and Wyoming, through proclamation by the Governor.

"The first Monday in September is as brmly established in the public mind as Labor's holiday as is the Fourth of July established as the great national holiday in the observance of the Dec-

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No Victory for Either Side in Automobile Strike Settlement

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued the following statement regarding the settlement of the threatened automobile strike:

The terms of the settlement of the threatened automobile strike recommended by the President and accepted by the automobile manufacturers and the workers, guarantees the workers the right to organize, to bargain collectively and to be represented by men of their own choosing.

This means that while the workers gained the principal point for which they were contending—strict observance of Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act, the automobile manufacturers have simply given assurance of their full compliance with the labor section of their own industrial code of fair practice, their willingness to obey the law.

Under the stipulations provided for in the settlement, the automobile manufacturers and their workers may proceed to adjust and settle their differences in an orderly and business-like way. The scene of the conflict has been transferred from the strike field to the council room. If fair and just dealing is practiced by both sides and good faith is shown by the representatives of the automobile manufacturers and their workers, a fair and just settlement of all grievances which have arisen between the two contending forces will be brought about.

The machinery for collective bargaining has now been set up. It depends upon those who will operate this machinery as to whether it will operate successfully or fail utterly. The public interest calls for the utilization of this machinery to the fullest extent, for the settlement of disputes which threaten the peace of the industry and the well-being of those associated with it, and for the settlement of just grievances presented by the employes in a prompt and equitable way.

There is no basis for a claim on the part of either side of the controversy, employers or employes, that either has gained a victory over the other.

The settlement represents the application of common sense principles which should apply in human relations in industry. All decent, fair-minded citizens who are interested in seeing justice done to all connected with industry, will join in an expression of approval and of appreciation of the service rendered by the President, General Johnson and those associated with them in working out the formula to be applied in the settlement of disputes which arose in the automobile industry, and in the establishment of cooperative industrial relationship.

The terms of the settlement of the dispute which arose between automobile manufacturers and their employes proposed by the President, means that instead of strikes, there will be peace in the automobile industry. Let us hope that this means continued peace, the establishment of a better relationship between employers and employes and the recognition on the part of the automobile manufacturers that the old order is passing and a New Deal which provides for the proper recognition of the rights of labor is here and fully recognized.

"STOP SQUAWKING AND PAY MORE ATTENTION TO CULTIVATING THE HOME MARKETS MADE POSSIBLE BY NEW DEAL

Reports Compiled by National City Bank Show Profits Rolled Up by 37 Major Industrial Groups in 1933 Totaled $440,000,000, Against a Deficit of $46,000,000 in 1932—Balance Sheet of New Deal's First Year—Printing and Publishing Lags.

In summing up profits and losses by 37 major industries in 1932 and 1933, as compiled by the National City Bank, the New York Daily News, in an editorial on March 11th, gives an account of what it terms the "Balance Sheet on the New Deal's First Year."

The editorial takes to task those industrial critics who condemn the New Deal principally because they are not rolling up as extensive profits as they were doing during the peak years of 1925 to 1928, and advises these to "stop squawking and pay more attention to cultivating the new home markets the New Deal is opening for them."

As summed up, the comparison includes 37 major industries which, in 1932, showed deficits of $46,000,000, but which in 1933 rolled up profits amounting to $440,000,000.

Among the most notable gains made were in the manufacture of automobiles, chemicals, confections and beverages, the cotton industry, food products, meat, chain stores, petroleum, rubber tires, shoes, silk hosiery, textiles, wool and miscellaneous manufacturing, the latter having shown a profit of $46,201,000 in 1933 against a deficit in 1932 amounting to $17,520,000.

The greatest gains were made by the chain stores, whose profits in 1933 amounted to $58,769,000, compared with $41,683,000 in 1932.

Textiles in 1932 suffered a deficit of $12,187,000, while profits in 1933 totaled $11,193,000.

Silk hosiery manufacturing showed a deficit of $2,145,000 in 1932 but in 1933 this was turned into profits of $2,687,000.

In 1932, rubber tire manufacturers lost $3,052,000, while their profits in 1933 aggregated $10,722,000.

Chain Stores Show Big Profits

The greatest gains however, were made by automobile manufacturers. This is the industry whose officials are proving the worst obstacle to the application of the NRA, and which in 1932 suffered total losses of $13,905,000. The NRA proved a regular boomerang for this industry by lifting it from the mire and making it possible for officials and stockholders to divide $90,127,000 in profits during 1933 or in less than six months during which the NRA was in effect.

Wearing apparel, while not credited with having made enormous profits, got out "of the red" in pretty good shape, however, the report showing that against a deficit of $7,648,000 in 1932, the industry rolled up profits of $1,790,000 in 1933.

No. 11 on the list in the compilation is shoes, which according to the report, just about trebled its profits in 1933 over 1932. For 1933 the profits aggregated $12,240,000 against $[illegible],206,000 in 1932.

Iron and Steel Greatly Reduce Deficit

Iron and steel reports show this industry to be still "in the red," but it made splendid gains in 1933 over 1932. For instance, the deficit in 1932 was $138,920,000. This was decreased in 1933 to $64,226,000—and about the same proportion is shown for the machine industry.

Printing and publishing are among the few industries which made a poor showing. In 1932 the profits in this industry aggregated $6,520,000. This.

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ESTABLISHED STANDARDS, NOT MINIMUMS, IS DECLARATION AT N. E. TEXTILE CONFERENCE

250 Representatives of Woolen and Worsted Workers' Unions at Second Pawtucket Conference Complete Plans for Stabilizing Industry.

Elect Permanent Officers, Who With National Officials in Conference With Representatives of Manufacturers, Are to Work Out Standardization of Wages, Hours and Working Conditions to Cover Entire Industry—Maine Delegate Chosen Vice President—Next Conference to Be Held in Lawrence on Saturday, May 12th.

By Staff Correspondent

Pawtucket, R. I., Apr. 16.—Contrary to the usual rule of establishing minimum wages, the United Textile Workers of America, through its newly organized New England Woolen and Worsted Council, has t[illegible] a decided stand to establish standard [illegible]es and other working conditions inst[illegible].

This was the declaration m[illegible] Frank J. Gorman, vice president of the U. T. W. of A., in a vigorous talk to the 250 delegates representing woolen and worsted local unions from all parts of the New England States, at the second meeting of the newly-formed Council, held here last Saturday.

FRANK J. GORMAN

It was while Mr. Gorman was referring to the conference held with representatives of woolen and worsted manufacturers in New York last week, that he brought forcibly to the attention of the delegates the important duties incumbent upon the Council, and felt confident that good results would come from its activities.

"The great strides in organization work accomplished in all textile centers in New England during the past few months," Mr. Gorman said, "has awakened manufacturers throughout the country to a realization that the United Textile Workers of America has become a power to contend with in the industry. Unlike formerly, when it was difficult to secure conferences for the purpose of establishing wages and other conditions, or to settle grievances, we find now they are easier to approach and are more eager to listen to our suggestions looking to stabilization of the industry.

New Industrial Era

"We have embarked on a new industrial era," Mr. Gorman said, "and our future success is entirely dependent on the continuance of that same spirit which brought the many thousands of men and women into the organized Labor movement, whom you are representing at this conference, as the result of the enactment of the National Recovery Act.

"In our conference held in New York last week, we found those whom we met in a very receptive mood. All expressed a strong desire for arriving at some settlement that would stabilize the industry which, as the result of nefarious methods carried on by chiseling manufacturers, proved most demoralizing to the industry.

"They gave serious consideration to the schedule which the Council outlined at its initial meeting, held on March 31st. There were no serious

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Silk Manufacturer Recognizes Union and "Treats" Employes

Smashing a century-old open shop tradition, Cheney Brothers of South Manchester, Conn., have finally recognized the newly organized union of the United Textile Workers of America.

By its action the firm, whose products are internationally famous for their excellence and high quality, has transformed its Blue Eagle into a dove of peace. Moreover, President Ward Cheney demonstrated that he's a good sport by buying beer for all his employes to celebrate recognition of the union.—Connecticut Craftsman.

Louis A. Jack in Vigorous Campaign for U. S. Senator

In an address recently delivered at Lisbon Falls, Louis A. Jack, Republican candidate for the nomination for United States Senator, spoke vigorously against the perpetuation of office-holding by one family. Mr. Jack referred to Senator Frederick Hale, who, he said, is the third member of his family to have occupied a seat in Congress during the past 78 years, 61 of which they represented the State of Maine.

In concluding his address, Mr. Jack said:

"Political parties should discover as industry has discovered that parties need a new model now and then. Let us pledge the Republican party of Maine to the principle of safe bank accounts, a chance to labor with honest pay, equal taxation, and a fair deal for all."

While in the State Legislature, Mr. Jack established a fine record, invariably having been on the right side of questions affecting the masses of working people, in whom he has always shown marked interest.

Maine Received $222,000 For Three P. W. A. Projects

The PWA is not going to pass Maine by, judging from the news which is coming from Washington. It has been announced by the Public Works Administration that three allotments of Federal funds have been made to the State for as many projects. These include $91,006 to Madawaska: $1,500 to Cape Elizabeth, and the largest, $129,400, to Orono. The latter loan and grant will be applied to the Orono School District for a combined schoolhouse, auditorium and library. The cost of labor and materials will reach the sum of $118,000. The balance will be financed by a four per cent loan. It is estimated that this construction will employ upwards of 30 men for a period of 10 months.

The Cape Elizabeth allotment will go towards the cost of a small one-story fire station. This will engage the labor of six or seven men for three months.

The Madawaska project will cover construction of grammar and high school buildings. Labor and materials will amount to $90,000, of which amount 30 per cent will be defrayed by the Federal government. The balance will be financed by a loan according to the now prevailing custom. Six months work will be provided for upwards of 50 men on this project, it is estimated.

Anti-Injunction Bills Urged in New York Legislature

New York City, Apr. 16 (ILNS).—Bills to restrict State courts in the issuance of labor injunctions as Federal courts have been restricted since 1931, and pending in the Legislatrre, were called to the attention of organizations and attorneys throughout the State in a memorandum sent out by the National Committee on Labor Injunctions.

In one respect the bills will go further than the Norris-LaGuardia Act since issuance of injunctions on mere affidavits will be outlawed. In any dispute, the National Council holds, both sides to a controversy should have a fair hearing before a court intervenes. As in the Federal law there are provisions "prohibiting injunctions against the peaceful activities of organized labor, expediting appeals, and limiting the terms and duration of labor injunctions." The bills will insure jury trials for all violations of injunctions and will make such violations civil, not criminal contempts.

Bidders on Federal Contracts Must Certify to Code Compliance

Washington, D. C., Apr. 11 (ILNS).—Comptroller General McCarl has ruled that under the President's recent executive order, all sellers and manufacturers bidding for Government contracts **must file certificates of compliance with their respective codes** before their offers can be considered.

The decision is the most sweeping ruling yet rendered to strengthen code compliance, and provides that huge expenditures of the Federal Government, as well as Federal funds being allocated to State and local governments, or expended through private enterprise, must be made upon certificates of code compliance.

The ruling has an important bearing on the recent controversy between National Recovery Administrator Johnson and Henry Ford, and indicates that mere compliance is no longer adequate for the Ford Motor Co. Heretofore Ford dealers signifying compliance with dealers' codes could enter bids; now their bids must be accompanied by manufacturers' certificate of compliance or affirmative commitments as well.

Prior to the President's order, McCarl in a ruling disallowed Johnson's contention that code signing was a necessary prerequisite to bidding for Government business. McCarl said then that it was not the intent of the act to require such affirmation to a code, but when a contractor accepted a contract, he must abide by the code of his industry. In the new ruling, McCarl takes the position that the President's order has the force of law, and while "signing of codes" still is not necessary, bidders for business involving direct or indirect expenditure of Federal funds must file affirmative certificate of compliance.

McCarl's ruling disposes of the question also whether the President's order conflicts with Federal statute governing letting of contracts to the lowest responsible bidders. Now a certificate of compliance is made a necessary factor in determining a lowest responsible bidder.

COAL INDUSTRY DEMORALIZED BY RAILROAD INTRIGUE, UNION OFFICIAL DECLARED AT N. E. DEALERS MEETING

Worcester, Massachusetts, Apr. 14.—Included among the speakers at the annual convention of the New England Coal Dealers' Association, at the concluding session, held Thursday afternoon at the Hotel Bancroft, was Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, who, in a stirring address, attributed the demoralization of the coal industry in recent years to railroads and utility companies who, he said, had forced the price of bituminous coal below the cost of production, and that in the anthracite field the railroads tried to force out independent producers to maintain their control.

In his charge against the railroads and utilities companies for present conditions in the coal industry, Mr. Kennedy said, in part:

"It has recently come out that one railroad had a contract for a price of 62 cents a ton for fuel. This is a sample of the prices which have demoralized the industry.

"Today the mines of the West Virginia Coal Co. are closed because this mine, owned and operated as a subsidiary of the North American Co., a great utility, will not pay the wages the NRA code calls for nor maintain the hours that are prescribed.

"Today, with the Federal government, the mine operators and the United Mine Workers standing shoulder to shoulder, the power of the railroads and utilities can be circumvented.

"The anthracite branch of the industry offers entirely different problems," he said. "In this end of the industry the railroad power also has been felt. Their policy in regard to freight rates has always been inequitable, and this has been maintained to freeze out the independents so that the railroad-owned companies could maintain control of the industry.

Centralization of industry and unintelligent management, was attributed by Harry Newton Clark, another speaker at the convention, as other reasons for demoralization of the industry.

PORTLAND

COMMITTEE REPRESENTING DIVISION 714 STARTS NEGOTIATIONS WIHH COMPANY FOR NEW STREET RAILWAY AGREEMENT

The Committee on Agreement of Division 714, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, consisting of President Howard C. Woodside, Vice President Prescott Walton and Secretary-Treasurer Edward W. Cobb, is now carrying on negotiations with General Manager and Vice President Fred S. Gordon, of the Cumberland County Power & Light Co for the drafting of a working agreement between the parties concerned, in conformity with the provisions of the NRA of which this company is a member.

From the pleasant relations of the previous years of negotiations between the company and its employes, it is anticipated that everything will be satisfactorily adjusted by the end of this month.

Percy J. Rideout, a former member of Division 714, but now superintendent of transportation of the Cumberland County Power & Light Co., and President Woodside, are at present outlining new schedules to conform with the hours as prescribed by the code of the Transit Industry, and to become effective with the new agreement as of May 1, 1934.

Two veteran operators, George Perley and John A. Foster, were superannuated on April 1st, and members of Division 714 express the hope that they will enjoy their well-earned vacations for many years to come.

Mr. Foster began work as a conductor in 1899, while Mr. Perley started as a motorman in 1907.

Veteran Trade Unionist Engaged in Forming New Local Unions

Edward Sylvester, veteran Portland labor man, who has been active for many years as a member of Carpenters' Local 517, both as an officer and in organization work of other Portland locals, has been busily engaged during the past few months in activities of various unions brought about through employment provided for many members of local unions affiliated with the Portland Central Labor Union on diversified CWA projects.

EDWARD SYLVESTER
Veteran Member of Carpenters' 517 and Special Organizer for A. F. of L.

Mr. Sylvester does not confine his efforts to organization work in the union in which he holds membership, and of which he is an officer, but as special organizer for the American Federation of Labor, also lends the benefit of his knowledge and experience in labor affairs towards the promotion and enlargement of many new and well established locals in Portland. His advice is sought in many matters pertaining to labor affairs, and he has frequently been called upon to serve in an advisory capacity whenever matters involving new and old unions have come up for arbitration.

There are few who are so much concerned about the success and growth of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' new local than is Mr. Sylvester, who has encouraged workers in eating places everywhere to become affiliated with organized Labor in order to improve their working conditions and get a fair income. He reports that a growing number of Portland restaurants, lunchrooms, and hotels are improving working conditions for their employes.

Mr. Sylvester expects to be busy the next few months in assisting organizers in the formation of new locals of other crafts. He sees the need of organization in many lines so that the workers of Portland will get all the benefits provided under the Nation's recovery program.

Portland Music Teachers' Association Announces Concerts

The Portland Music Teachers' Association has announced their annual series of concerts for the season of 1934-35. This is in pursuance of the efforts of the association to maintain and promote the high standard of music to which Portland has long been accustomed. Exceptional success in the past has marked these efforts to provide the best of music to the public at a minimum cost.

This season, as before, the experiment will be continued of omitting reserved seats. The concerts are organized on a straight subscription basis. This is to avoid excessive financial risk. No single tickets will be sold except guest tickets. The subscription campaign was conducted during the week of April 9th and is reported to have met with good success. Ruth M. Burke is treasurer of the association and Alfred Brinker is president. The mailing address is: "The P. M. T. A., care of Cressey & Allen, 517 Congress street, Portland."

The concerts are booked for the months of November, 1934, and the following January and March. Leading artists will be Ruggiero Ricci, violinist; Dalies Frantz, pianist, and Jeanette Vreeland, soprano, in the order named.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

Federation Men Recall Collins' Fine Talk at Bar Harbor Convention

Delegates who attended the annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, held in Pawtucket in 1932, were among the most interested followers of news concerning the activities of William Collins, business representative of the Automobile Workers' Union, during the negotiations which resulted in the settlement of a strike involving more than 60,000 automobile workers in Detroit and other cities last month.

They recall the splendid address delivered by Mr. Collins at the Bar Harbor convention, during which he impressed his hearers with the importance of redoubling their efforts in the strengthening of their organizations as a means for meeting industrial conditions, which at that time were becoming alarmingly serious, as regards wage reductions and other means used for tearing down established working standards.

The success scored by Mr. Collins as executive head of this great organization, which resulted in avoiding a threatened strike and brought improved conditions to more than 60,000 workers, will go down in history as one of the greatest industrial coups in the history of organized Labor, and while the entire Labor movement joins in applauding his success, members of the Street Railway Employes' Union are especially enthusiastic, as Mr. Collins has for many years been actively engaged as an organizer for their organization.

PORTLAND SHOE WORKERS SEEK RETURN OF WAGES TAKEN FROM THEM SINCE PRESENT OWNERS TOOK OVER PLANT

Change of Ownership and Threat to Move Evangeline Co. Plant to Other Location, Not Taken Seriously by Local Labor—Present Owners, It is Claimed, Came Here to Get Away From High Wage District.

Likelihood that the plant of the Evangeline Shoe Co. may be sold and that its new owners may move to some other city, has stirred matters considerably in Labor circles because it concerns the future of what is considered one of the best among the newly-organized unions in the city.

The matter is one that is causing considerable discussion among members of trade unions, some expressing the opinion that much of the talk expressed by the proprietor is "old stuff" and used for the purpose of stalling on the question of wages and other conditions demanded by the employes.

Organizer Joseph E. Lacouture, of the Boot & Shoe Workers' International Union, who is looking after the interests of Local 650, and who, with members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, have been trying to effect a settlement, and by this means make possible continued employment, made little headway, and from reports now prevalent, the sale of the company is imminent and that its new ownership, to take early control, may not decide to continue operations in Portland.

The demands presented by employes are for the restoration of wages taken from them since the present owners took over the plant from the Berry Shoe Co., a locally-controlled concern, and which it is said had never experienced any labor troubles.

Unable to adjust their grievance by means of a shop committee, the employes applied for a charter from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and Organizer Lacouture was detailed here to represent them. Shortly after the formation of the union, and inability on the part of the organizer to adjust difficulties, the matter was referred to Gorton James, local NRA adjuster, who ordered a vote taken which resulted in the employes voting to be represented by an A. F. of L. union.

This was followed by hearings before the Federal adjuster and later referred to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, consisting of Clarence H. Crosby of Dexter, Charles M. Taylor of Portland and Edward F. Gowell of Berwick.

The workers only demanded part of what was taken from them since the NRA banner has been flown by the management, who, it is said, came to Maine to avoid paying wages established in other New England cities.

The workers are very reasonable; their demands being less than the rate scheduled in the code. State Commissioner of Labor C. O. Beals was present at the hearing held in City Hall on Friday, April 13.

Organizer Lacouture has been continually assisted by Special Organizer Edward H. Sylvester, president of Carpenters & Joiners' Local 517, and a prominent official of the Portland Central Labor Union. Both of these organizers sought to get what rightfully belongs to the workers, who have formed an excellent organization.

CWA Operations Satisfactorily Handled Say C. L. U. Officials

Notwithstanding stories to the contrary, CWA operations, particularly in Portland, have been satisfactory, according to officials of the Central Labor Union, who discussed this matter at the April 4th meeting.

Except for discord brought about by certain ones collecting 10 cents a member from Portland's unemployed for a fund known as the Portland Relief Workers' Protective Association, whose officers are continually finding fault with the Portland department and the members of the City Council, it is reported Portland workers received what can be termed a square deal.

Following an investigation conducted by a committee representing the Central Labor Union, it was found that CWA matters had been very satisfactorily handled through the efforts of City Manager Barlow, who in every way possible is trying to keep the tax rate of Portland citizens within reason.

Excellent Service Rendered by Portland-Sebago Ice Company

The Portland Sebago Ice Company, which has been established for more than three-quarters of a century, is now operating a 100 per cent motorized delivery service throughout Greater Portland. Old Dobbin, who held sway as the dependable means of transportation for more than half a century, has given way to the demands of a new age for faster and more effecient service.

Working people in Greater Portland appreciate the rapid progress made by this ice company, which has established an excellent reputation in this section for fair dealing with its employes and in adherence to the provisions of the National Recovery Act.

Many new customers of the firm include families dissatisfied with the methods employed by other concerns, which it is alleged are operating under veritable "sweat-shop" hours. It is rumored that at least one firm has been called upon the carpet before the Portland compliance board for violation of the code governing its business.

Portland Building Mechanics Benefit From CWA Projects

That the outlook for the building trades is more promising than for the past few years, because of the fact that more property owners are expected to take advantage of low prices still prevalent for lumber, hardware, paint, and general building supplies, to have essential repair and remodeling work done during this Spring and coming Summer," was the opinion expressed by Charles Taylor, business agent for Carpenters' Local 517, to a representative of The Maine State Labor News a few days ago.

CHARLES TAYLOR
Business Agent, Carpenters' Local 517

Indications that the worst depression the country ever knew in the building trades is over and that an upward trend along conservative yet constructive lines is at hand, was stated by Mr. Taylor. He remarked that the past Winter was the best in the past four years for Carpenters and other craftsmen in the building trades, due primarily to CWA projects and government building operations, which provided employment for many months to more than 100 members of the organization he represents.

Fifty members of Carpenters' 517 and many other craftsmen were given employment on three buildings at Fort Williams, and many others received wages through the Winter as the result of the erection of five new buildings at the Marine Hospital, constructed at an estimated cost of $185,000.

In addition to these various building projects during the past Winter, many members found temporary employment on various small repair and remodeling jobs in industrial, mercantile and home properties.

Mr. Taylor is heartily in favor of the proposed "Clean Up and Paint Up" campaign to be launched by The Labor News next month. He stresses the fact that it will profit dealers of lumber, hardware and paint products, as well as the building tradesmen, in that it will forcibly bring to the attention of Portland property owners the advantages of new construction work, and repair and remodeling jobs at this time.

FOR OTHER PORTLAND NEWS, SEE PAGE 7

A Call to Duty

By CLARENCE R. BURGESS
Secretary and Legislative Agent, Maine State Federation of Labor

About a month ago, Code Authorities, manufacturers and businessmen went to Washington prepared to accept a reduction of hours in their industry and pay higher wages to their employes. Employers had the idea that the Administration meant business, and it was either a case of voluntarily reducing hours and increasing wages or being forced to do so by Executive order or national legislation.

At the conference a member of the Advisory Board rose and defiantly declared that shorter hours would ruin American industry. That moment sentiment changed. Employers got the idea that "Big Business" was still riding high and handsome in the NRA and that the whole conference was just a talk-fest. They realized employers would not be forced to do anything real.

Thus, the President's appeal to employers to "put humanity before profits" fell on good ground, but was blown away by the wind of Big Business in the Administration. About a week later, General Johnson announced definitely no general compulsory order would be issued.

Meanwhile, crusty employers from one end of the country to the other are preparing to battle against efforts to "humanize" an industrial system which condemns millions to unemployment, poverty and slow starvation.

It is clear that no voluntary action will be forthcoming from employers themselves, except in the case of a few industries and individuals. General Johnson has promised shorter hours and it is up to him to act or quit.

The two committees which the code authorities left behind as a result of the conference in Washington the first week in March are now engaged in trying to drive a sharp bargain with the Administration. They want governmental sanction of price fixing. They want the Securities Act to control some of the excesses of the Morgan, Insull and other large financial interests in stock promotion. For the same reason, they want the stock market bill modified. They want to (AND WILL UNLESS LABOR ACTS PROMPTLY,) squelch the so-called "influence of organized Labor," all indications of a gathering storm—clamor for a Fascist regime.

The Recovery Administration is apparently stalled on dead center. The various Labor measures in Congress seem to be side-tracked, with little hope of being passed this session, unless the workers make a more forceful demand for their passage, and present indications are that if the Connery bill, the Wagner-Connery bill and the Wagner-Lewis bill are passed at this session, these will be in such re-drafted form as to be of doubtful value to the workers in combating the powerful onslaught of the well-organized manufacturers and business men's associations.

There seems to be some reason for the wide fear in Washington that a wave of strikes will soon grip the country. Rumbling murmurs from every quarter indicate that if the workers want shorter hours—so that the millions of unemployed may be afforded opportunity to work—and better wages, they will go out and get these in the good old way.

Meanwhile, organized Labor must revive its fight and create in Washington sufficient evidence for a wide demand among the workers for the immediate passage, in such form as will produce the original intentions of the acts, of the Labor bills enumerated above.

Upon the organized Labor movement of the country rests the responsibility for immediate action in the use of every fair means to encourage the unorganized to enroll under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

The words of Charles G. Wood, in his resignation as conciliator for the Federal Labor Department, seem timely: "You have permitted avowed enemies of our Government, who are conducting an alleged labor organization affiliated with an un-American movement, to enjoy the same privileges as those legally granted to labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and others of high standing."

It is our imperative duty to insist on the right of the workers to organize into American labor unions, and to use every means that we command, or can in fairness create to encourage and assist the workers to organize. Our economic security will be but a myth until this is accomplished.

Workers of the Nation, rouse ye to action!

Of all times when men and women of organized Labor should do their best to strengthen their unions and organize the unorganized, the present is the most urgent.

Probably at no time in the past has the situation been more critical than right now. Everything that Labor has won in the past is in danger of being destroyed. Unless we give closer attention to union business than we have in the past, there is grave danger that serious consequences will follow the bitter and relentless attacks of the manufacturers' associations and those who would sacrifice humanity on the altar of profits and greed.

Again, I say, Rouse ye, O workers!

The following, written by Thomas H. West, editor of the Kansas Labor Herald, is most applicable to the present situation:

"Longer Hours and Shorter Pay"
Warbled in the key of A.
They're against you heart and soul,
That is why you should enroll
In the Union, that's the place
Where the workers win the race.

New England Dairies Favored by First National Stores

In an article on the milk and cream market in New England, and especially in Boston, the Burlington (Vt.) Clipper takes the stand that any effort to protect the local producers of those products as against importations from the western dairies is to be commended.

In this connection, it is pointed out that the First National Stores are meeting this western competition by featuring New England produced milk and cream, which they are selling under the trade symbol "M. I. N. E.," which stands for "Made in New England." These stores, it is said, do not handle any western cream and are thereby upholding the local market. Should this demand become strong enough, it would undoubtedly stimulate increased production upon the part of New England dairymen furnishing the greater part of that product.

At present the local, or New England, supply of cream is said to be hardly sufficient to meet the demands of the trade. But if the Boston and other large dealers were to adopt the exclusive policy of the First National Stores, with regard to purchases of cream, the situation would right itself. The plea is therefore made that the metropolitan dealers fall in line and support the home dairying industry.

It will be greatly appreciated if, when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.

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AUGUSTA

AUGUSTA CENTRAL LABOR UNION MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR STATE BRANCH CONVENTION, TO BE HELD HERE IN JUNE

E. A. Hofses, financial secretary of the Augusta Central Labor Union, writes enthusiastically regarding activities concerning the annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, which is to be held on June 12, 13, 14 and 15.

"We are making preparations for entertaining what we believe will be the largest number of delegates at any convention, and no means will be spared to make their stay while in Augusta as pleasant and entertaining as possible.

"While our plans are only in the making, there are several features to which we are giving much consideration—one of these being an educational session similar in purport to the New England Labor Congress, held in Worcester several years ago. To accomplish this, we will seek the cooperation of the Workers' Education Bureau to furnish speakers and, in other ways outline means for carrying out the project."

Secretary Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor says there is much enthusiasm manifested throughout the State toward the coming convention, basing his opinion on communications from scores of newly organized local unions, whose members are desirous of being informed as to the aims, objects and general workings of the State Branch.

Secretary Burgess announces a goodly number of constitutional amendments have been proposed by local unions, who suggest these as a means for bringing the constitution in line with changed conditions confronting the Labor movement in Maine at the present time. There are also resolutions asking the Federation to endorse and work for probably the most extensive legislative program ever before attempted

Pursuant to a circular addressed to affiliated local unions, referring to three important bills, Mr. Burgess says, may cause considerable debate. These referred to the Connery 30-Hour Week bill, the Wagner Labor Disputes bill and the Wagner-Lewis Unemployment insurance bill.

Mr. Burgess added that all affiliated locals will receive the convention call on or about May 1st, and that a special appeal will be made to all local unions to send delegates.

"Our meeting held on April 6th," writes Secretary Hofses, "was largely attended and much enthusiasm was manifested over the coming State Branch convention."

Painters Get Good Share of Work on CWA Projects

Painters' Local Union No. 541 has initiated a large class of candidates this Spring.

A large number of members received work on the CWA projects in City Hall, schoolhouses, fire stations and the jail, and now the FERA has taken over some of these to finish the schoolhouses and do some painting at the almshouse.

The working agreement of Local 541 has been drawn up and will be presented to the contractors as soon as it has been approved at the General Office.

The attendance at all meetings has been unusually large and much interest is manifested in all activities.

ROSTER OF ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Organization	Secretary	Address
Lewiston Central Labor Union	J. A. Elie,	3 Sabattus St.
Woodland Central Labor Union	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Augusta Central Labor Union	H. W. Sanborn,	91 Western Ave.
Portland Central Labor Union	Frank C. McDonald	48 Gilman St.
Millinocket Central Labor Union	F. M. Perry,	153 Congress St.
Augusta Building Trades Council	Charles B. Finley	32 Child St.
Bar Harbor Building Trades Council	George M. Stanley,	Bar Harbor
Maine Conference of Bricklayers	T. J. Mahoney	28 North St. Portland
AUGUSTA		
Painters & Decorators' 541	Bert D. Pray,	7 Murray St.
Barbers' Union No. 493	Elery H. Folsom,	298 Water St.
Plumbers' Union No. 643	Charles F. Chase,	9 Gilman St.
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 323	Frank L. Douglas,	10 Spruce St.
Paper Makers' Union No. 84	Fred J. Vervillion,	35 Bangor St.
Federal Labor Union No. 11,434	P. H. Fitzgerald,	25 W. Crescent St.
St. Railway Employes' Union, No. 724	Walter Ezancy,	139 Grove St.
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 914	Carl T. Russell	Sewall St.
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 57	Arthur Bechard,	29 Franklin St.
Hod Carriers' Union No. 153	W. Beaulin, 4 Leland Block,	Bridge St.
PORTLAND		
Printing Pressmen's Union No. 22	Thomas J. Magner,	168 York St.
Stage Employes' Union No. 114	Charles R. Haskell,	202 Congress St.
Moving Picture Operators' No. 458	J. A. Russell,	83 Madeline St.
Bricklayers & Masons' Union No. 2	Thomas J. Mahoney,	28 North St.
Stereotypers & Electrotypers' No. 111	F. W. York, 8 Revere St.,	Woodfords
Machinists' Union No. 1467	F. P. Coppenger,	16 Atlantic Ave.
Electrical Workers' Union No. 567	A. F. Eagles,	142 High St., rm. 306
Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 517	John S. Burchill,	453 Congress St.
Painters & Decorators' Union No. 237	William Crossley,	61 Carleton St.
Typographical Union No. 66	Carl C. Verrill,	813 Broadway
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 217	John F. Kane,	36 Waterville St.
Hod Carriers Union No. 8	Michael Curran,	44 Greenleaf St.
Electrical Workers Union No. 333	Raymond Boudway,	14 Gilman St.
St. Railway Employes, Div. 714	E. W. Cobb, 178 Cottage,	S. Portland
Cigar Makers Union No. 470	Geo. Weever,	Box 146, Park St. Sta.
WOODLAND		
Carpenters & Joiners' Union, No. 2400	H. Townsend,	Woodland
Paper Makers' Union No. 147	C. F. Murphy,	Woodland
Electrical Workers' Union No. 1057	F. H. Fountain,	P. O. Box 459
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 330	Chester Griffin,	Woodland
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 27	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Machinists Union No. 1490	William Porter,	Woodland
BAR HARBOR		
Plumbers and Steamfitters' No. 241	Elliott B. Dorr,	Bar Harbor
Painters & Decorators' Union, No. 142	Arno M. Jordan,	5 Ash St.
Electrical Workers' No. 222	H. E. Young,	25 Prospect St.
Carpenters & Joiners No. 459	M. R. Sawyer,	Bar Harbor
LEWISTON		
Carpenters & Joiners No. 407	Chas. L. Elwell, 487 Turner St.,	Auburn
St. Railway Employes, Div. 721	Thomas McDonough,	91 Elm St.
Stage Employes Union No. 624	C. F. Couillard,	157 Pine St.
Painters & Decorators Union No. 952	A. Lajoie, ...	251 Black St.
MILLINOCKET		
Carpenters & Jointers' No. 658	Geoffrey Baker,	82 Katahdin Ave.
Paper Makers' Union No. 27	J. P. McMullen, 36 Elm St.,	Millinocket
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 12	Walter M. Evans	P. O. Box 102
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 69	Percy Evers,	455 Penobscott Ave.
BANGOR		
Bricklayers & Masons' No. 7	W. C. Sturtevant,	13 Jackson St.
Molders' Union No. 101	Chester Shephard,	36 Emerson St.
Stage Employes' Union No. 193	Charles F. Rice,	17 Catell St.
MADISON		
P. S. & P. M. W., No. 17	Emile Perry,	Madison
Paper Makers' Union No. 73	F. B. Goodwin,	Madison
MECHANIC FALLS		
Paper Makers' Union No. 104	A. P. Goss,	35 Maple St.
EAST MILLINOCKET		
Paper Makers' Union No. 152	William MacLeod,	E. Millinocket
P. S. & P. M. W., No. 37	George Adams,	E. Millinocket
NORTH JAY		
Quarry Workers' Union No. 4	L. A. Tobin,	North Jay
OAKLAND		
Cascade Woolen Workers' No. 1752	T. E. Sullivan,	40 School St.
WATERVILLE		
Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 348	Luke N. Morrell,	R. F. D. No. 1
Worsted Workers' No. 1802	Frank Poulin,	31 King St.
VINALHAVEN		
Paving Cutters' Union No. 34	Elmer W. Simmers,	Vinalhaven
RUMFORD		
Paper Makers, Oxford Local No. 22	Lionel Maillet, 48 Essex St.,	Rumford
Journeymen Barbers Union No. 101	Jaffey J. Paradis,	90 Congress St.
Mexico Local, P. S. & P. M. W. No 26	W. M. Foster,	P. O. Box 132, Mexico
Rumford Local P. S. & P. M. W., 25	Leo J. Bujold,	Rumford
ROCKLAND		
Plumbers Union No. 570	F. J. Overlock,	48 Talbot Ave.
BATH		
Plumbers & Steamfitters' No. 717	John J. Mulcahy,	287 Center St.
BIDDEFORD		
Barbers' Union No. 708	Thomas A. Bouchard.	53 Center St.
BREWER		
Painters & Decorators No. 682	Richard Barker, R. F. D. 6,	Castor Av.
LISBON FALLS		
Paper Makers' Union No. 23	John J. Karkos	Pine Grove Park
FAIRFIELD		
Kennebec Woolen Workers' Local 1916	Miss Gabriele Dostie,	Fairfield
NORTH VASSALBORO		
Woolen Workers' No. 1249	George Joseph, Jr.	N. Vassalboro

Newly Organized Locals Affiliated With State Branch

As the result of activities on the part of President Robert E. Daggett and Secretary Clarence R. Burgess, of the Maine State Federation of Labor, who assisted in organizing a goodly number of Textile and Paper Mill Workers' Unions during the past year, the following became affiliated with the Federation during the past few months, and will be represented at the annual convention, to be held in Augusta in June, it is expected:

Woolen Workers' 1249, North Vassalboro—President, J. Archie Dyer; Secretary, George Joseph, Jr. This union had been previously organized but disbanded eight or ten years ago.

Woolen Workers' Local 1916, Fairfield—President, Frank Paquette; secretary, Miss Gabriele Dostie. Mr. Paquete is a member of the city government of Waterville.

Rumford-Mexico Local, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Local 26, Rumford—President, William Gruber; secretary, William M. Foster. This is one of the largest locals in the State, and President Gruber has been in Washington on code hearings.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Local 25, Rumford—President, J. R. Marston; secretary, Leo J. Bujold. Members of this local are employed in the International Paper Company mill.

Commission to Make Intensive Study of State School Conditions

Intensive study of school conditions in Maine has begun by the technical staff of the Maine School Survey Commission.

It is expected that the findings of the Commission, based on investigations now under way, may lead to the improvement of educational opportunity for children in every section of the State.

Such improvement, it is thought, will be most evident in sections where educational facilities have been most limited and will be accompanied by changes in tax methods to lighten the burden of taxation for the general public.

The Commission, appointed by Governor Louis J. Brann in October, 1933, in response to a legislative joint order, is headed by Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College. It is non-partisan and non-political in character. Its membership representative of the wide variety of groups and interests in the State. The order creating the Commission stated:

"The scope of the survey shall include all expenditures of funds within the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and shall particularly relate to a story of more equitable sources of revenue for the State School Fund, a study of equalization of valuations and the distribution of all funds on an equalized and mathematical basis."

LICENSING PLUMBERS WOULD SAFEGUARD HEALTH, ELIMINATE BOOTLEGGING IN INDUSTRY AND WARRANT EFFICIENCY

Bath Local 717 Suggests This Means for Righting a Bad Condition in the Industry, Which Crept In as the Result of the Business Depression—Will Be Brought Up For Action at Federation's June Convention.

Plumbers' Local 717, of Bath, is the sponsor of a move that will not only assist in improving their craft but also warrant better sanitary conditions. In the following letter received by the Maine State Federation from Secretary John J. Mulcahy, of Local 717, means are pointed out whereby this can be done, it being suggested that legislation be enacted for licensing mechanics who, by proper training and experience, are duly qualified to work at the trade.

Mr. Mulcahy's letter, which will be brought before the June convention of the Federation for action, and will undoubtedly be included in the Federation's legislative program, follows:

"Now is the time to have a law adopted for the purpose of having Journeymen Plumbers licensed for several good reasons.

"First: To safeguard the health of the public who pay in taxes the wages of high-salaried men who, under the captain of the State Board of Health, make rules and regulations governing the method of installation of plumbing. They should be certain that the man doing this class of work should have the ability to follow these rules and regulations properly.

"Second: To eliminate the 'bootlegger' plumber, who has never served an apprenticeship necessary to secure even a small part of the practical knowledge, let alone any of the technical rules required by the laws of the State Board of Health, and who is always an evil element in our endeavor to get a fair compensation for our investment in tools and knowledge and the forming of the public's opinion left in the wake of the class of work done by this bootlegger.

"Third: This same 'bootlegger', who has grown in the years of depression to such a degree that, in my opinion, the Master Plumber is suffering more than we because of the mail order and chain stores retailing fixtures and fittings necessary to do this work at less cost than the Master Plumber can and make a legitimate profit, because I have knowledge that these same mail order and chain stores are catering to these bootleggers on a percentage basis to sell their material and in return are recommending these bootleggers to the customer to do their work.

"The Board of Health is generally composed of a medical doctor, sanitary engineer and [illegible] you will always [illegible] in responsible positions; and we know that the medical member is always working on the theory of preventive medicine, and what is more, in cooperation with this idea than the proper installation of all piping or plumbing that disposes of the filth and waste in the home?

"In order to do this work in the proper way, the man doing this must learn it properly and under the supervision of a Master Plumber, who has qualified before this same Board of Health and passed a written, oral and practical test as to his qualifications."

WHY ISN'T THE BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION ONTO ITS JOB? DUAL UNION REAPING BENEFITS FROM INACTIVITY

Members of trade unions here and in other shoe sections of the State are asking why Boot & Shoe Workers' Union officials are not alive to their interests in the State of Maine, where shoe workers seek organization, but who, for the lack of any other union, are affiliated with the Shoe Workers' Protective Association, a dual organization.

It is said good opportunities were afforded to secure several large-sized locals, but that failure on the part of the B. & S. W. I. U. to have men on the ground caused thousands to become affiliated with an organization which, according to opinions expressed by union officials, is little better than a company union.

Such is the existing situation at the Hazzard plant, where it is said 86 per cent of the working force is now organized into a Protective local. These, it is said, were formed into a company union under Mr. Hazzard's personal supervision, but which, because of dissatisfaction over working conditions, lasted but a short time.

Representatives of the Protective who have been "gunning" for recruits to their ranks for several months, were Johnny-on-the-spot when Hazzard's company union disbanded, and it proved a comparatively easy matter to get the employes to sign up with their organization.

According to union officials, the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union is about the only international union that has not taken advantage of the opportunities offered for augmenting its membership in the State of Maine. The industry has grown by leaps and bounds during the past few years, and it is most surprising that officials of the B. & S. W. permitted thousands of men and women, who sought to be organized into bona-fide unions, to resort to a dual union for protection.

Judging from the sentiments expressed by many who feel that the Protective does not offer the kind of protection needed to properly stabilize the shoe industry, union officials are of the belief that if a real attempt were made by the B. & S. W. I. U. there would be little difficulty experienced in organizing this large body of workers.

There is a growing sentiment on the part of all workers throughout the State to become affiliated with A. F. of L. unions, and in the opinion of union officials, this is the opportune moment for A. F. of L. international unions to meet this demand.

ENJOY

Cushman's

PRUNE BREAD

Son of Former State Branch Sec'y to Be Candidate for Office

Lawrence E. Brawn, son of Harry E. Brawn, of Harmony, who was for many years secretary of the State Federation of Labor, has announced his intention of running for the Legislature from Augusta on the Democratic ticket.

Like his father, who fought all his life for the cause of Labor, Mr. Brawn has gone just a little bit further in being a militant Labor advocate by believing that Labor can only win when it puts its own candidates into the field, instead of supporting those who may have a thought now and then for the good of Labor.

In making public his candidacy, Mr. Brawn said:

"It is time that the workers took economic and political power away from the privileged few. Maine today is not owned by Maine citizens. Our so-called state wealth is not the wealth of Maine but of a dominating few who rule our lives. They own our jobs; they determine our wages; they control our markets; they own our homes and fix our rents; they own our government and make our laws. Now if ever, in these times of political maneuvers, the people should elect men who represent the State and not the few who keep others in slavery.

"If chosen by the citizens of Augusta, I shall work at all times for the interest of the State of Maine. My program will consist of measures that are of benefit to the citizens. It includes: The six-hour day and four-day week; unemployment insurance; health and maternity insurance; improved workmen's compensation and accident insurance; adequate minimum wage law; reducing of age limit from 65 to 60 years on old age pensions and immediate operation of said law; placing the burden of taxation where it belongs, on the inheritance and income taxes; State ownership and operation of public utilities.

"And in the fulfillment of such a program the citizens of Augusta will find the full answer to economic security."

Mr. Brawn is a widower, with one child, aged three. He is a graduate of the grade and high schools of Augusta.

"Wait Until We Get to Bat," Says Federation's Sec'y

In explaining Section B of the National Recovery Act, and interpreting codes affecting several crafts, Secretary Clarence R. Burgess, of the State Branch, at a meeting of workers held last week strongly advised all present to get into a bona fide union, "for only there lies the power to put into force an agreement that will supercede the high and mighty codes," he said.

After explaining Section 7 (a), which he referred to as "the workers' clause in the NRA, which affords workers the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing," he said a company union does not meet the specifications or requirements of a bona fide labor union, insofar that these do not represent the actual sentiments of the employes.

Sub-section B, Mr. Burgess said, is a clause that has been overlooked to a great extent. According to his interpretation, it means that when employes take advantage of their rights by securing an agreement as to hours and wages with employers, which has the President's approval, such an agreement will have the same power as the codes.

In closing, Mr. Burgess said: "The workers' inning is yet to come, and although the score is somewhat against us now, just wait until we get to bat."

Webster Stands for Better Protection for Maine's Industries

Standing strong for protective measures for Maine's principal industries, namely, textiles, shoes and paper, S. Sewall Webster, for six years Augusta's City Clerk, announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative from the Second District recently.

Mr. Webster's announcement follows, in part: "I wish to devote time and study to the situation faced by the paper, textile and shoe industries of our State, with the idea of presenting a workable plan whereby our plants may be kept running and our people employed in the manufacture of products now imported to a great extent from foreign countries.

"I am not so optimistic as to believe that one person can accomplish this result but I do believe that if the essential facts are presented in a clear cut manner, sufficient aid can be obtained from the Representatives of those States producing similar products, to compel Congress to take protective measures."

ESTABLISH STANDARDS, NOT MINIMUMS, IS DECLARATION OF N. E. TEXTILE CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

objections to it except the possibility that it would not meet with favor on the part of some manufacturers who want to continue their chiseling methods regardless of the regulations imposed upon them by the NRA.

"It is possible," Mr. Gorman said, "that we may not be able to adopt this program in its entirety. The task of conducting negotiations for such a large group, with its numerous departments and classifications, is a colossal one, and patience and perseverance is expected from every one of our many thousands of members in this district.

Recalcitrant Employers

"In the meantime, we must go on determinedly with our organizing campaign. While we have made excellent strides throughout the jurisdiction, there is much more work to do. The success of our efforts in securing wage standards commensurate with the times greatly depends on our efforts to force recalcitrant employers to raise standards on an equality with employers who display a degree of fairness toward our organization.

Mr. Gorman then discussed the advantages offered organized Labor through enactment of the National Recovery Act, and what Labor is expected to do in order to make the Act effective in the woolen and worsted industry.

"Notwithstanding the many fine points contained in Section 7 (a), and which brought to working people a new magna charta, the NRA will accomplish little unless Labor does its entire share toward making it effective. Besides organizing 100 per cent, it must also see to the 'policing' of the code, that is, it is our duty to see to it that manufacturers who fail to live up to the code are reported to the compliance boards. To do this, there should be special committees named by every local for this purpose.

"This duty," continued Mr. Gorman, "cannot be left to employers to perform. While it is in their interests to do so, it is certain they will not take the necessary means to carry out this part of the program. It is, therefore, clear that we who are equally interested in stabilizing the industry, must take this responsibility upon our own shoulders."

Stabilizing Conditions

Mr. Gorman was particularly impressive when calling attention to the necessity for the establishment of stable conditions prior to the expiration of the NRA. As it will be but little more than a year when protection offered by the NRA will expire, makes it most essential to get the industry completely organized at the earliest possible moment, and to fortify local unions in such a way that when the Act ceases to function, will have been established a movement in the woolen and worsted industry in New England that will stand for all time as a bulwark for the maintenance of working standards that will not only warrant happiness and contentment to the workers, but greater satisfaction to the manufacturers, who will benefit from our cooperation through better production and the stabilization of the industry.

In closing, Mr. Gorman pleaded with the delegates for continuing this fine spirit which thus far has resulted in accomplishing so much good for the workers in all parts of the New England States. "Go back to your homes and tell the members of your local unions what is in store for them as the result of your deliberations here this afternoon. Make them understand with all the force at your command that their future salvation as workers rests entirely upon the success of their local unions.

Union as Workers' Salvation

"Call to their attention the suffering, the humiliation and the deplorable conditions under which they were compelled to work prior to enactment of the National Recovery Act, and that only through the maintenance of strong and well-balanced trade unions will it be possible to avoid a repetition of the abuses heaped upon them by chiseling employers, who took advantage of their being unorganized during the terrible years of depression.

"In this great work we are doing for the workers in our industry," Mr. Gorman said, "we have the backing of the United States Government— an unprecedented opportunity afforded to no other workers in the entire world. We cannot afford to lose this opportunity. Let's tighten our belts and, as men and women who have taken upon ourselves serious duties and responsibilities, go out determined to carry on until every woolen and worsted worker in the New England States has become part of our great organization."

The conference, which was called at 10 o'clock, and held in Textile Workers' Hall, 23 Broad street, immediately resolved itself in discussing the six-point program as prepared at the meeting held here on March 31, and submitted by the committee to representatives of the National Woolen Manufacturers' Association in New York last week, which follows:

Council's Six Points

"1. We are asking for the restoration of wages paid in 1929. This is in accord with the purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act, calling for increased wages when prices advanced. It is also necessary owing to the constant rise in the cost of living.

"2. In connection with this wage demand, it is also essential that we have a leveling out process and the setting up of uniform standards throughout the industry. In this regard, particular attention is called to Nos. 1 and 3 of the 12-point program of the NRA as presented by General Johnson on Wednesday, February 27, 1934, at the opening session of Code Authorities in Washington:

> **"No. 1—'a more uniform and equitable national price stabilization in those cases where it is necessary to maintain wages at a decent standard against the certain results of predatory and cut-throat competition, and further insurance against increase of price faster and further than increase of purchasing power.'**
>
> **"No. 3—'Uniformity of wages and hourly rates in competitive industries.'**

"3. Immediate action on the part of the Wool Textile Code Authority on the question of the machine load in order that all employers on similar construction can be placed on the same basis.

"5. We reiterate our insistence for representation on the Code Authority in the industry, in order that Labor at all times may be informed of the developments and may assist in combatting the damaging effect of employers who are still chiseling and practising cut-throat competitive methods. In this connection, we are supported by the Administration as per No. 10 in General Johnson's 12-point program submitted to the Code Authorities on February 27, 1934, in Washington:

> **"No. 10—'Adequate labor and consumer representation in an advisory capacity on code authorities.'"**

"4. Reduction in the hours of labor to no more than thirty-five (35) hours in any one week. Also recommended by General Johnson in No. 5 of the 12-point program of the NRA as presented by him on Wednesday, February 27, 1934, at the opening session of Code Authorities in Washington:

> **"No. 5—'further reductions in hours per week and further increase in hourly wages.'**

"This reduction of hours will not only provide employment opportunities for those now unable to secure work, but undoubtedly will also act as a means of stability and greater permanency of employment for those already employed.

"6. We endorse the last point in the program of General Johnson for the settlement of labor disputes:

> **"No. 12—'Wider use of mechanism for settling labor disputes in**

(Continued on Page 8)

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Apple Sauce	QUAKER MAID	can	10c
Old Fashioned Asst.	N.B.C. BULK	lb	17c
Cranberry Sauce	OCEAN SPRAY	2 cans	25c
Evaporated Milk	WHITE HOUSE	3 tall cans	18c

Encore Dried Beef 3½ ounce jar 19c 6 ounce jar 29c
Quaker Maid Cocoa ½ pound tin 10c
Rajah Salad Dressing 8 Oz. Jar 9c
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Kleenlin bottle 15c Drano can 22c
P & G Soap 3 cakes 10c

Little Jewel Brooms	No. 6 each	55c
Little Jewel Brooms	No. 7 each	65c
Sterling Brooms	each	45c
Lux LARGE For all fine laundering	package	22c
Lifebuoy Soap Its clean scent tells you	3 cakes	18c
Calo Cat and Dog Food	3 cans	25c
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The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
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An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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APRIL, 1934

Shifts Burden from the Rich to Poor

Is Admirable for This Purpose; But as A Revenue-Producing Measure, Sales Tax is Self-Condemnatory.

George C. Hester, State Representative of Texas, has issued a critical analysis of the proposed sales tax and how it would affect the citizens of his State. In a word, this tax simply means the transferring of the burden of taxation from large corporations, large incomes and large property owners to the rank and file of the citizenry who purchase their groceries over the counter.

Mr. Hester states the conditions as they would specifically apply to the citizens of the State of Texas. He declares that the average citizen who owns property that is not exempt under the present (Texas) homestead amendment, in order to be relieved of some five or six millions of State taxes, would have a burden of some twenty-five millions put upon him under the consumers' tax. The average home owner, also, would be a victim, as he would have to pay an average of about $30 annually under a two per cent sales tax. This is 50 per cent more than he paid in State property taxes before the adoption of the Homestead Exemption Amendment. On the other hand, the chief beneficiaries of the sales tax are the oil and the lumber companies and other large corporations, such as insurance companies, mortgage companies and other similar concerns.

As a handy means of shifting the burden of taxation from the rich and powerful to the weak and struggling mass of citizenry, the sales tax is admirable. But as a revenue producing measure, on its own merits, it is self-condemnatory at a glance.

Immigration, Taxation and Labor

Issue is Plainly Between Labor Exploiting Interests and the General Good of the Country.

The immigration problem is not new, but it has features which many of our citizens entirely overlook in the rush of their own daily cares, or in the apathetic indifference born of long unemployment. However, like the mills of the gods, the tax mills grind on—and the citizens, when they wake up, begin to realize that there is a direct relationship between immigration and taxation, also between immigration and unemployment.

The Immigration Restriction League, of Boston, has just issued a very illustrative and convincing article dealing with this simple, but badly contorted question. In a word, the League plainly points out that American labor has suffered in the past, is still suffering, and will continue to suffer unless something is done to bar the influx of Mexican peon labor which swarms over the Southern boundary and eventually produces an acute labor problem as well as a community welfare burden of expense.

It is pathetic to relate that certain large moneyed interests have always opposed restricting or shutting out this flood of cheap Mexican labor. Even in Congress, strenuous opposition is persistently made against any efforts to close the gates of admission against this economic disturbance.

Meanwhile, Mexican laborers are increasing in the United States. Employed largely for seasonal labor, at the end of the employment period they are dismissed and turned adrift upon the community, to become an expensive public charge. In a word, it is absurd folly to restrict European immigration without applying the same measures to Mexico and other like nations on this continent.

The issue is plainly between labor-exploiting interests and the general good of the country. It concerns every American citizen and wage earner, union or non-union, and should command correc ive measures at Washington if the unemployment situation is ever to be rationally solved.

"Every step taken in the operation of government should be taken under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people."—Benjamin Harrison.

National Labor Board Essential to NRA

It Won't Be Abolished, But It Must be Strengthened If It is to Function Properly.

Signing of the new wage and hour agreement for the Appalachian soft coal field and imposition of the agreement by the NRA on the entire bituminous industry were events which, in their bearing upon general industrial trends, may prove equal in significance to the auto strike settlement, although the daily newspapers did not give the coal agreement equal prominence.

The coal agreement has a 35-hour week, seven-hour day, $5.00 a day base wage, check-off, no company union, no works council, no exception to the collective bargaining clause of the Recovery Act as in the automobile code, and no "list of union members" provision.

The auto strike settlement was held to have some bearing upon future labor adjustments. The coal agreement upsets that theory completely. All of the brakes upon collective bargaining set up in the auto settlement are ignored. Labor spokesmen feel that those brakes will be largely ignored in other industries, at least in those industries where labor is strongly organized.

A factor that may greatly influence the trend toward a shorter work week as desired by the President is the 35-hour week, because it pushes the hours below the 36-hour standard which is now the objective of NRA.

The coal agreement's effect upon the Wagner bill must not be overlooked. It will strengthen the proponents of that measure. Congress has been flooded with propaganda against the Wagner bill; the auto strike settlement is now being used as the wedge of the present drive by manufacturers' and business men's associations.

It is admitted in administration circles that the National Labor Board is essential to the NRA setup. It won't be abolished. But it must be strengthened if it is to function. Ergo, it will be strengthened.

The coal agreement has now off-set the auto strike settlement in public reaction to the bill. Furthermore, the attack of the National Association of Manufacturers upon the "influence of labor" is not as impressive to the Administration as it was after 1919 because its success at that time in keeping up hours and forcing down wages has been generally regarded as a factor in causing the depression. Since the arguments have not changed, they are largely discounted, and it is likely the Administration will proceed in its own good time to get what it wants.

Company Unions and Collective Bargaining

Drive to Put Them Out of Commission, Through Enactment of Wagner Bill, Only Means Whereby Section 7 (a) of Recovery Act May Be Successfully Carried Out

Strenuous objections brought forward by representatives of automobile and other manufacturers at hearings held on Senator Wagner's anti-company union bill, are for no other purpose than to void Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which makes it possible for employes to be represented by delegates of their own choosing in the matter of adjusting wages and working conditions with employers.

Principal among the objections to the bill are that its enactment would give Union Labor too much power; that manufacturers would be at the complete mercy of "walking delegates" and other Labor officials whose principal motive is to perpetuate their jobs at the expense of the workers, and that as a result industry would find itself in a continuous turmoil.

Of course, anyone with an ounce of commonsense considers this as the purest kind of buncombe, knowing full well that manufacturers are opposed to any plan that might interfere with cutting wages and destroying established working conditions at will.

They absolutely disregard conditions that existed one year ago this month, when, for the most part, the industrial and financial status of the entire Nation was such that its continuance for a few months longer would have meant almost national bankruptcy.

Supplicant and expectant that the President's plan of national recovery was going to get them out of a terrible mess, they were silent as to that part of the Act which afforded Labor an opportunity to share in whatever benefits would be derived from increased business.

They lauded the President and Congress for what had been accomplished. They sponsored mammoth parades throughout the country and at meetings held, in which they were the principal participants and the loudest in their praises of the President as the "savior of mankind," nary a word was offered in objecting to Section 7 (a), to which they are at present so greatly opposed.

A year ago, these great captains of industry, some of whom had been drawing down as much as a million and a half dollars annually during the peak years, were completely licked. All their great schemes for saving their mammoth concerns from going downward proved futile, and they were among the first to sing hallelujahs when, at the behest of the President, Congress voted the huge sum of three and one-half billion dollars to help dig them out of their terrible predicament.

It wasn't until these Government billions had been placed at their disposal, and which made possible the first opportunity to turn the corner of the four-year depression, that these so-called captains of industry began to exercise their defiance of the Labor clause in the National Recovery Act.

It was then that they began to flaunt defiance at the President and Congress by bestirring themselves toward the formation of company unions. It was then that their hired minions of the legal fraternity began to search for loop-holes in the Act, and to boldly tell the Administration that it was wrong in its interpretation of the Labor section of the Act.

This arrogant defiance extended even to refusal on the part of some employers to attend hearings called by the National Labor Board, and are now going so far as to threaten court action if the Administration persists in its interpretation and enforcement of the Act.

Action on the part of employers who are evidently determined to destroy Section 7 (a) of the Act, regardless of the harm this might cause to industrial recovery, satisfies Senator Wagner and all interested in a square deal for Labor that the only means for the successful carrying out of the Act is to abolish these so-called company unions.

What Congress will do in this matter is, of course, problematical. But realizing that Congress was responsible for creating the Act, isn't it reasonable to expect that if the purest of selfish motives stand in the way of its success, that body will take definite action to remove this cause?

The company union has no place in American industry. That it is coercive in principal has been proven beyond all doubt, and in full realization of this, we feel that it will have met its Waterloo in no uncertain tones by the time Congress has done with it.

Is This the Square Deal?

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer

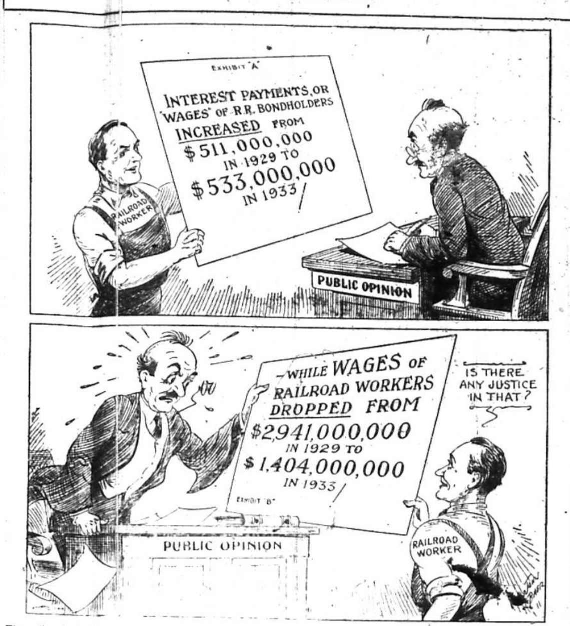

EXHIBIT "A"
INTEREST PAYMENTS, OR "WAGES" OF R.R. BONDHOLDERS INCREASED FROM $511,000,000 IN 1929 TO $533,000,000 IN 1933
RAILROAD WORKER
PUBLIC OPINION
WHILE WAGES OF RAILROAD WORKERS DROPPED FROM $2,941,000,000 IN 1929 TO $1,404,000,000 IN 1933
EXHIBIT "B"
IS THERE ANY JUSTICE IN THAT?
PUBLIC OPINION
RAILROAD WORKER
John Baer

The railroads of the country, struggling along under an enormously inflated capitalization structure, would have been in a bad position had it not been for the large grants of government money to tide them over impending bankruptcy. It follows, as the day follows the night, that the larger the capital outstanding, the more money it takes to keep it alive with dividends and interest. Conversely, the more money that is thus diverted, the less money there is for wages—and the higher must be the rates for transportation of passengers and freight.

Statistics show that interest payments on railroad bonds increased from $511,000,000 in 1929 to $533,000,000 in 1933.

Should NRA Be Abandoned?

Governor Ely Shares This Opinion—What Prompts Him to Do This, at a Time When Confidence is Considered of Such Importance For Its Success in Putting People to Work?

Governor Ely's opinion regarding the National Recovery Act, when discussing industrial conditions during the week, if properly quoted, is not in line with present thought, and would have been better unsaid.

What prompts the Governor to advocate the complete abandonment of the Act, is not just clear, unless it is fear that Section 7 (a), which protects workers in the matter of collective bargaining and their membership in bona fide trade unions, may become so displeasing to big business as to bring about disturbances which in his opinion may cause some delay in recovery.

Like many others, whose major portion of their lives have been spent in association with big business, the governor seems to forget the terrible conditions with which business and finance were faced a little more than a year ago, and how, through the establishment of the NRA, a great come-back has already been made.

Like others, Governor Ely could see nothing objectionable to Section 7 (a) when it was made an important factor in the National Recovery Act. All, large and small, among business men and politicians accepted the Act with grace and lauded President Roosevelt and Congress for their boldness in attempting this great experiment.

Newspaper statements quoting leading industrialists during the past few weeks, give good reason to believe that the NRA has accomplished to a considerable degree what its sponsors set out to do. According to authentic information, 37 major industries, whose losses amounted to 45 millions in 1932, showed profits of 550 millions in 1933, and reports show that a steady march of progress has been made during the first three months of 1934.

But, notwithstanding Governor Ely's opinion, the job is far from being complete. According to statistics compiled by the United States Department of Labor, it is estimated there are still more than 10 millions of workers unemployed. To make possible the employment of at least a goodly portion of these 10 millions there is much more work to do. This task can not be left to employers to work out. It must be done through legislative means, such for instance, as adoption of the Wagner-Connery 30-hour week bill, and other measures proposed for putting men to work and for the proper observance of that part of the Act aimed to give the workers a square deal.

Governor Ely seems to give little thought to the fact that NRA is an unprecedented experiment; that nothing like it was ever before attempted in the entire world. With others of his line of thinking, he was enthusiastic in welcoming this experiment a year ago. Its aims and objects were heralded with unbounded enthusiasm. Now, the governor joins with those who were lifted out of near bankruptcy through the workings of the Act, and expresses the fear that its further continuance will make the "transition from the exhilarated business by public spending to private enterprise difficult, and that it cannot be accomplished without considerable grief."

From a careful perusal of the Governor's statement, one is inclined to believe that much of it was uttered without giving this most important subject careful consideration. Coming from one who holds such an important position in the Democratic party, it is surprising that at this time, when every possible effort is made to raise the Nation to its former industrial and financial level through the NRA, he—of all men—should do or say anything that might interfere with its progress.

Confidence in the NRA is what is most needed for its successful operation. In our opinion, Governor Ely, rather than strengthening this confidence, is helping to destroy it.

THE WIRT "BOMBSHELL"

The great Wirt "bombshell" has burst and proves to be very much of a "dud." After all the beating of tom-toms and the hullabaloo at Washington and elsewhere, a Congressional investigating committee finds that Dr. Wirt's charges that "brain trusters" were plotting revolution was based upon conversation at a dinner party in a Washington suburb, attended by himself, a newspaper correspondent, and five subordinate Government employes.

Dr. Wirt's charges were apparently part of a clever scheme to win publicity for the Committee for the Nation, of which he is a prominent member, and the committee's inflation proposals. And to think that the newspapers and a lot of people fell for the Doc's charges like a ton of brick, and that the taxpayers' money is being spent on a Congressional investigation of the charges at a time when millions of persons are unemployed and in want!

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, etc., etc.

Q.—Are employers under the NRA required to post the labor provisions of Codes?

A.—Yes. An executive order of the President directs employers operating under approved codes to post the labor provisions conspicuously in their establishments.

? ? ?

Q.—Was the American Federation of Labor ever a secret organization?

A.—No. The A. F. of L. never adopted the policy of secrecy and from its establishment in 1881 took the position that the right of labor to organize is absolute.

? ? ?

Q.—Is the National Federation of Postal Clerks conducting a special membership campaign?

A.—The annual "Bring-a-Brother" campaign of the organization is now on. It continues until May 15.

? ? ?

Q.—What early trade union movement used a symbol instead of its name?

A.—The Knights of Labor, which started its movement in 1869 in strictest secrecy because of blacklisting and victimizing of leaders in previous efforts to organize workers. The symbol of the "Five Stars" was used in all the activities of the order. This policy was discontinued as the organization grew in power.

? ? ?

Q.—Who is W. E. Bryan?

A.—President of the United Leather Workers' International Union.

? ? ?

Q.—What is the name of the official journal of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America?

A.—The American Photo-Engraver.

? ? ?

Q.—How many NRA codes have been approved?

A.—The latest report showed 347.

? ? ?

Q.—Were women printers ever organized in a union of their own?

A.—In 1870 the International Typographical Union chartered a union of women printers in New York City. The union was not a success and in 1872 the I. T. U. admitted women to membership on equal terms with men.

? ? ?

Q.—What months this year is the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance conducting its annual intensive membership campaign?

A.—The campaign began March 1 and will continue during April and May.

? ? ?

Q.—What is one of the queerest strikes on record.

A.—A strike of executioners in China, who complained that unless they got more per head they would starve.

? ? ?

Q.—How many international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. have no presidents?

A.—Two, the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

? ? ?

Q.—Have diamond workers a union?

A.—Yes. It is the Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America. The trade jurisdiction is diamond polishing, cutting and setting.

? ? ?

Q.—What was the first barbers' union?

A.—A union of barbers was formed in 1878, known as the Barbers' Protective Union, with headquarters in Philadelphia. It was short-lived but was succeeded by a number of local unions, some of which were under the Knights of Labor. These local unions in 1887 formed the present Journeymen Barbers' International Union of North America.

Union Label on New York City's Printed Matter

All printed forms used by the city must bear the "Allied Printing Trades" label, which covers all standard union shops recognized by the printing trades, Mayor LaGuardia of New York has decreed.

Mayor LaGuardia wrote Purchase Commissioner Forbes that this order was to prevent New York printers from "farming out" contracts to out-of-town shops where less than the prevailing rate of wages are paid.

What Next?

A tiny camera designed to take pictures of the inside of the stomach was tested on a man recently in a Philadelphia hospital. The man swallowed the camera, which consists of a metal tube two inches long and half an inch in diameter, containing lenses, a roll of film and a miniature flash bulb. Fastened to the camera is a rubber tube containing a plunger to set off the flash bulb. Doctors said the camera will show the first stages of stomach disorders which would not appear on an X-ray photograph.

SHORTER HOURS ADVOCATED TO INCREASE EMPLOYMENT

From Washington comes word that Chairman Connery of the House Labor Committee, is insistent upon his measure for a mandatory 30-hour week in national industry. He may petition for a vote and 145 signatures may enable him to bring the measure up on the floor of the House, whereas it is now stalled in committee deadlock.

It is also reported that word has gone out from the White House to the effect that private shipyards with navy construction contracts be placed on a 36-hour basis. This is the same schedule as is enforced for open commercial shipbuilding.

LEGAL ACTION ORDERED AGAINST CODE VIOLATORS

General Johnson Moves to Speed Prosecution by Having Cases Taken Direct to United States District Attorneys for Action

Code Authorities Told This Uncertainty Must Stop, and "That the Time Has Passed to Be Lenient With Wilful Violators"—Government Ready, Able and Willing to Back Up Industry.

Washington, D. C., Apr. 12 (ILNS).—New policies designed to assure prosecution of code violators and to end "uncertainty as to enforcement by legal proceedings" have been announced by National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson.

Orders issued by the Administrator so simplify procedure that State Compliance Directors will transmit evidence of code violations direct to Federal district attorneys without the necessity of reference to Washington. Code authorities or their adjustment agencies will similarly refer cases to district attorneys through the State directors.

Uncertainty Must End

". . . The time has come when uncertainty as to enforcement by legal proceedings must end," declared the Administrator in a letter to the State directors. "There is much less justification for the arguments that 'this is a new law,' and 'most employers do not understand the obligations of the codes,' than there was six months ago.

"We must now proceed on the basis that one who is violating the code and is not ready and anxious to comply and make restitution when informed of his non-compliance, must be brought swiftly and surely before the enforcement agencies of Government.

"This uncertain must stop," he reiterated in a letter to the code authorities, pointing out that while some of the uncertainty and doubt as to the Government's support of code authorities may be the result of undue leniency or unduly extended adjustment efforts, only "a relatively few cases of non-compliance supported by facts warranting court action have been brought to our attention."

Time for Leniency Past

"This new procedure and this request for cases," the General emphasized in the letter to the code authorities, "does not mean that alleged violators are to be thrown into court on mere unsupported allegations; or that industry should cease its efforts to clean up its own compliance problems without resort to Government. **It does mean, however, that the time has passed to be lenient with the wilful violator and that where industry's attempts at adjustment have failed, the non-complier must be brought quickly and surely to justice through the proper channels.** Government is ready, able and willing to back up industry in accomplishing this end."

Heretofore, the General explained in the letters, it has been necessary, in order to coordinate the Administration's litigation and to avoid the institution of weak or unfounded cases, to have all cases referred to Washington for recommendations before proceedings were started. Now, however, the field agencies of NRA and of the code authorities have had sufficient actual experience to justify simplification of the procedure.

WHOLE IDEA BEHIND NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT IS COOPERATIVE EFFORT BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND LABOR

A. F. of L. Monthly Survey Bulletin Declares It Was the Very Lack of This Power and the Disregarding of This Vital Principle Which Was Greatly Responsible for Bringing on the Depression.

"Shall the principle of proper economic balance be lost? Has the depression taught nothing to the leaders of business and finance and the manufacturing industry?"

Such is the pertinent question which is propounded in the opening paragraph of the April Business Survey, as issued by the American Federation of Labor. After recounting, briefly, many of the gains which have come about through government aid and assistance to various industries, the disturbing fact is mentioned that business does not seem to realize that the whole idea behind the NRA is cooperative effort between industry and labor. In a word, business recovery and increased profits should be reflected in increased wages so as to provide an ever-increasing purchasing power for the working masses. It was the very lack of this power and the disregarding of this vital principle which brought on the depression.

Business and manufacturing interests, also, now that the worst of the danger has been passed, thanks to Government aid and assistance, are becoming indifferent if not hostile to the whole cooperative plan. They resist the organization of their workers and openly or by indirection, foster company unions and practice coercion upon their employes. They do not want to recognize the principle of collective bargaining, wishing to keep the workers helpless and unorganized—so as to make them the easier prey to spoilation. This is a direct flouting of Section 7 (a).

The increasing cost of living is another disturbing factor. Three-quarters of the gain in increased wages has been cancelled by rising costs for food and clothing. Food prices rose in March 20 per cent above those of a year ago, while clothing advanced 28 per cent in February as against March of 1933. Meanwhile, the wage of the average worker is less than 9 per cent above last March.

Building construction in the main, has been and still is largely dependent upon Government grants and advances. Building financed by public funds increased from $20,000,000 last July to $157,000,000 in January and $103,000,000 in the first three weeks of March. On the other hand, privately financed building is still no higher than last July, $61,000,000; $30,000,000 in January, and $38,000,000 in the first three weeks of March. Conclusively, therefore, the building industry mainly depends on Government aid.

The issue is now clearly drawn between the company union on one hand and the free and open right of the workers to choose their own form of organization, as guaranteed them under Section 7 (a). The shortsightedness and avarice of industry, in provoking industrial conflict instead of aiding the work of recovery by a faithful acceptance of the spirit and intent of the NRA, cannot be too strongly dwelt upon.

Organization is the workers' best medium with which to combat this menace to their lawfully decreed rights.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, HEADED BY STAUNCH TRADE UNIONIST, IS GREAT PROJECT IN HUMAN ENGINEERING

Art of Handling Large Bodies of Men, Learned in Union Field, Applied to Great Conservation Corps—Not Militarized—Millions Spent Each Month—Business Greatly Stimulated.

The assembling of 300,000 young men from the streets and byways of America; the providing of transportation for them; the erection of proper camps for their shelter; the clothing and feeding of them; the laying-out of work that is constructive and part of a great national plan; the providing of comunication, recreation and discipline for this civil works army; the creation of proper relationships of these camps to the local community and to their families at home; this complex enterprise is a great task in coordination.

In March, 1933, 300,000 such men, many of them trained to some occupation or profession and all of them good examples of American manhood, were out of work, stranded, composing an irritable problem in citizenship. In April, the U. S. Government located the first emergency conservation camp at Luray, Va., and began rapidly to absorb this group of young men into this type of government service, until about 1,460 such camps were located at strategic points throughout the United States. The task was one in human engineering.

ROBERT FECHNER

Head of the Civilian Conservation Corps and a Union Official of Long Experience

Fechner Heads Work

When President Roosevelt looked around for a man to head up this enterprise, he decided upon Robert Fechner, who has had 25 years experience as a labor union official. As vice president of the International Association of Machinists, Fechner learned to know men and their behavior in groups through contact in local and national unions. He brought with him to his work a strong sense of human and social values. Mr. Fechner found that his job was largely one of coordination. It called for tact, mastery of detail, a wide understanding of men and of the operation of government departments, as well as a stubborn refusal to compromise when human and life values lay in the balance. Eight important government departments are involved in the operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps. These are:

U. S. Department of Labor
Veterans' Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
U. S. Department of Interior
U. S. Department of War
Tennessee Valley Authority
U. S. Department of the Navy
U. S. Department of Commerce

It meant the utilization of engineering departments in the Department of War, of military reservations, of the Forestry Service, the Bureau of Biological Survey, of animal and plant life, of agricultural engineering, of chemistry and soils. The great Division of National Parks had to be brought into cooperation; the Bureau of Indian Affairs was utilized. Cooperation of territorial governments of Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii was necessary. It is because Mr. Fechner exercised good sense and the statesmanship that veteran labor leaders grow to use, that he was able to do this job of coordination with little friction, and launched this great conservation work in so short a time.

The magnitude of the emergency conservation work is realized by scanning a few figures. From April to December, 1933, $212,440,251 was expended under the direction of Mr. Fechner. This is approximately 25 million dollars per month. About 110 million dollars of this went for serv-

(Continued on Page 7)

FURLOUGHED SUBSTITUTES IN DESPERATE NEED, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ADMITS

Washington, D. C., April 11 (ILNS).—The Post Office Department has acknowledged by official order the condition into which the recent "furlough order" has thrown the postal substitutes.

The daily Postal Bulletin, which contains official orders of the Department, recently carried an appeal to all State Emergency Relief Administrations, signed by Bruce McClure, secretary, Federal Emergency Relief Administration. In it, Mr. McClure sets forth that postal substitutes are entitled to relief and that such relief should be extended.

It further carried an appeal from Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of Emergency Relief, as follows:

"September 18, 1933.

"It is reported to this Administration that substitute post office employes have been refused aid from relief funds on the theory that they were holders of regular jobs. This is a misunderstanding. Post office substitutes are paid only for the time they actually work, and as there is very little demand for their services, many of them are in destitute circumstances."

"March 26, 1934.

"This communication is to advise you that such substitute post office employes as may apply for relief should be given full consideration. Under 'Adequacy of Relief,' in Rules and Regulations No. 3, the first paragraph reads:

"'Relief shall be given as provided in this act to all needy unemployed persons and|or their dependents. Those whose employment or available resources are inadequate to provide the necessities of life for themselves and|or their dependents are included.'

"Harry L. Hopkins,
"Administrator."

To this, Postmaster General Farley added the following:

"In any case where substitute employes are in need of this relief and the local agencies refuse to grant proper consideration, the matter should first be taken up personally with the officer in charge of the local agency, and if the employe's efforts are without avail a report thereof should be submitted to the Department.

"James A. Farley,
"Postmaster General."

The nature of the Farley furlough order, throwing 2[illegible]000 postal substitutes out of employment and curtailing the income of all others in the postal service on the very day that President Roosevelt called upon private employers to employ more at higher wages and shorter hours and "do it now" is increased to the point of irony by this frank admission that the situation of those most severely affected by the order is sufficiently desperate to be the subject of specific ordess of the Department.

Eastman Moves to Outlaw Railroad Company Unions

Washington, D. C., Apr. 11 (AFL).—Joseph B. Eastman, transportation co-ordinator, does not mince his words when it comes to demanding the abolition by law of the company union which has been and is being used by many railroad executives to prevent the effective organization of railroad employes into bona fide trade unions.

In his proposed bill for the creation of a national board of adjustment for the compulsory settlement of railroad labor disputes, Mr. Eastman took the position that the company union provisions of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act should be placed on a permanent basis. He said the provisions made it unlawful for any railroad to—

"1. Deny or in any way question the right of its employes to join the labor organization of their choice.

"2. Interfere in any way with the organization of its employes.

"3. Use its funds in maintaining so-called company unions.

"4. Influence or coerce its employes in an effort to induce them to join or to remain members of such company unions.

"5. Require any person seeking employment to sign a contract or agreement promising to join or not to join a labor organization. And if such a contract has been enforced, the railroad is required to notify its employes by an appropriate order that said contract has been discarded and is no longer binding on them in any way."

"That the principle underlying these provisions is sound is, I believe, hardly open to question," said Mr. Eastman. "It means only that railroad managements must keep their hands off, so far as labor organizations are concerned. Whatever may have been the attitude of employes in the past, it is plain that they are now prepared to insist upon their right as American citizens to bargain and deal collectively with their employers upon equal terms."

Northbridge Paper Makers Get Charter and Elect Officers

"New Deal" is the name of the local union of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers recently organized among the employes of the Kupfer Bros. Co. of Northbridge, Mass., and the local's number is 190.

The new local union has received its charter, and at its first regular meeting held last Sunday afternoon, the following officers were elected and installed by William Hineline, president of the Pawtucket local union:

President, Albert Longton; vice president, Samuel Hayward; treasurer, Eric Kaufman; financial secretary, Francis W. McQuade; recording secretary, Albert Lafrancois; corresponding secretary, Eileen Dejourdy; guild, Clarence Voss; guide, Charles McQuade.

Trustees—James Blair, Alex Ross and Joseph Desjourdy.

The Local took under consideration its becoming affiliated with the Worcester Central Labor Union, and it is proposed to act on this and other important matters at the next regular meeting.

The meetings of Local 190 are to be held on the first and third Wednesdays.

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We frequently have business men tell us that union men do not stick together; they do not patronize or purchase the product of the business man who is friendly to union labor, [illegible] with our better knowledge of the [illegible] we can only vehemently deny that [illegible] such condition exists. We know that, on the whole, the great, great majority of union men do purchase the products of the business man who is friendly to union labor. If this were not true, the small business would not be able to exist under present economic conditions.

We know that one of the things most freely discussed among union workingmen when they gather in groups is whether they are all wearing Union Label Hats, Shoes, Clothes, etc., so we insist and maintain that there is a larger percentage of members of union labor organizations who live up to their principles than any other similar group of human beings.

With these thoughts in view, we are again urging our readers to patronize and boost and do everything possible to further the business of the business men and manufacturers whose advertising appears on our pages.

Our advertisers are doing everything they possibly can to please Union Labor, and in appreciation for these efforts, The Labor News takes this means to urge its readers to double their efforts to help their business friends along.

Patronize them yourselves; insist that your wives and families do the same, and tell your friends about them. You, in turn, will be benefited, because they will throw work your way.

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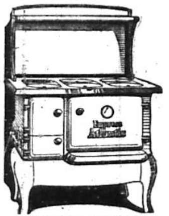

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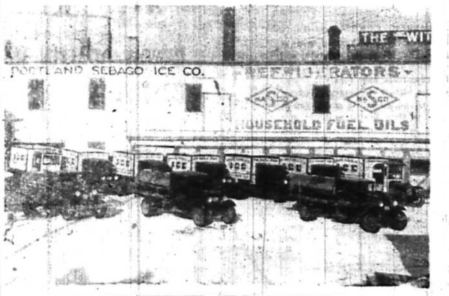

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PORTLAND

Howard W. Ingram Installs Central Labor Union's New Officers

A large and interesting meeting of the Central Labor Union was held on April 4th, when the following officers were installed for the ensuing year:

President, Philip Place; vice president, Thomas Magner; secretary, F. C. McDonald; treasurer, Joseph B. Eaton.

"PHIL" PLACE
President, Portland Central Labor Union

Trustees—Edward H. Sylvester, Geo. R. Haney and A. H. Corbin.

The officers were installed by Harold W. Ingram of the Portland Musicians' Association.

The following women delegates were welcomed and their credentials approved: Mrs. Beryl Carlson, Miss Beatrice Bryan and Miss Mabel Littlefield, of Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, Local 650, which is fast becoming a very active organization in the Portland Labor movement.

THOMAS J. MAGNER
Vice-President, Portland Central Labor Union

Mrs. Beryl Carlson, who is financial secretary of Local 650, is greatly interested in the welfare of the Shoe Workers.

The committee instructed to investigate the activities of an organization that is carrying on in Portland with headquarters in New York City, submitted its report and this was, in turn, reported to A. F. of L. headquarters at Washington, D. C.

A committee consisting of Gabriel P. Kilbridge, Daniel Woods, of the Printing Pressmen; Richard V. Crediford of the Typographical Union; A. Corbin of the Shoe Workers, and Geo Hamlin of the Sheet Metal Workers, was appointed to make arrangements for two mass meetings, one to be held in Portland, and the second in Westbrook early in May. Speakers representing several international unions and Organizer Frank P. Fenton of the A. F. of L. will explain advantages of the codes and other important features concerning the NRA.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYES GET RAISE OF THREE CENTS AN HOUR RETROACTIVE TO SEPT. 1, WITH YEAR'S CONTRACT

Worcester, Massachusetts, Apr. 12th. Members of Street Railway Employes, Division 22 at meetings held last Tuesday, ratified an agreement negotiated between a committee representing the union and officials of the Worcester Street Railway, which increased their wages from 65 to 68 cents an hour.

According to the agreement, the increase is retroactive to September 1, 1933, when their agreement expired, and when negotiations were started for a renewal, but which did not terminate until last Monday afternoon, when articles were tentatively agreed to pending decision of the members.

According to Thomas F. Broderick, business representative for Division 22, and a member of the committee which negotiated the new schedule, the members will receive between $9,000 and $10,000 in back pay and that the increases for a year will amount to more than $20,000.

The pay increase amounts to 4.6 per cent. The members have been receiving 65 cents an hour, and will receive three cents per hour over the present rate, which has prevailed since a voluntary reduction of 15 per cent was taken over a year ago because of poor business.

The committee representing Division 22 who conducted negotiations with officials of the Worcester Street Railway Co., were: Pres. William H. Murphy, Business Representative Thomas F. Broderick, Secretary James S. Reardon and William Fitzgerald.

John H. Reardon, executive board member of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, assisted in the negotiations and was present at Tuesday's meetings, when the report of the committee was submitted and the agreement ratified.

India Tires Now Bear Union Label of Rubber Workers

A communication received from General Organizer Coleman Claherty of the American Federation of Labor, and read at the April 4th meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union, states that the India Tire Co., located in Megadore, Ohio, a suburb of Akron, has signed a union shop agreement including the check-off system with the United Rubber Workers' Local 18346, which also includes two weeks' vacation with pay for those who have been in the employ of the company for five years.

India is the first tire ever manufactured in this country under strictly union conditions, and in recognition for the company's willingness to deal with the union on such liberal terms, Organizer Claherty hopes members of Organized Labor will manifest their appreciation by giving this concern their unqualified support.

Theatrical Unions Oppose Industrial Relations Board

Washington, D. C., Apr. 16 (ILNS).—A proposed amendment to the code for the establishment of an industrial relations board to arbitrate labor disputes in the legitimate theater industry drew sharp protests from representatives of trade unions who insisted that collective bargaining always had worked out well in the theatrical industry and that they wished to continue this method of settling differences with managers.

Virtually all the witnesses who testified on behalf of the unions said they would not accept the industrial relations board and that they would not consent to anything except collective bargaining.

Speaking for the American Federation of Musicians, Gen. Samuel T. Ansell said acceptance of the proposal made by the League of New York Theaters for an industrial board would mean "involuntary servitude" for the members of the crafts. He said:

"The very moment you confer power on a court in the industrial world you unnecessarily take away the most cherished thing the American worker has—the right to bargain collectively. As far as the members of the union I represent are concerned, they need no interference by the government."

John Casey, of Stage Union No. 1 of New York City, and [illegible] J. Dempsey, of the International [illegible] of Theatrical Stage Employes, stated flatly that their organization would not consent to the proposed industrial relations board. Frank Gilmore, head of the Actors Equity Association, was even more blunt.

"If the proposed provision is inserted into the code, it will be my duty," Gilmore said, "to ask the governing board of the Actors Equity to withdraw from the code authority. I say with all deference that an industrial relations board would bring danger to our organization."

No More Payless Furloughs for Postal Employes, Says Farley

Postmaster General Farley has done a wise and timely thing in revoking his order for payless furloughs for the postal employes. The new schedule will go into effect after May 1, it is stated, and the reason given by Mr. Farley is that increased postal business has made the prescribed curtailment of service no longer necessary.

In his bulletin announcing the new conditions, the Postmaster General promises that delivery service in residential districts will be restored to its former two-a-day basis; deliveries in business districts will also be increased, and longer hours for window service will be resumed. Distribution crews in large post offices will also be increased and more substitutes provided.

It is explained that a desire to keep within the Federal budget allowance for the Post Office Department had prompted the service curtailment order.

Taking the revival of business for granted, it yet remains a fact that the nation-wide protest against laying off men in the postal department while making huge appropriations in other departments of the government for general relief purposes, was unfair to the faithful postal employes. Many of them were faced with direst want.

To protect Federal employes in the security of their positions, and thus give them confidence, and through them to inspire the general public with confidence in the financial stability of the government, seemed to have been lost sight of. The reversal of this anomalous policy is a common sense recognition of the initial error of false economy.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION

(Continued from Page 5)

ices, funds which found their way almost immediately into the stream of purchasing power. It meant the purchasing of hundreds of thousands of garments, caps, shoes and toilet articles for the use of these men. It meant the purchasing of tons of foodstuffs, and it was early decided that where possible all such foodstuffs were to be purchased in local communities so that the camp became a kind of stimulant to business in communities away from industrial centers. About 6,754 miles of telephone wire were erected. About 1,200 separate dwellings were built, so that this group experiment in social engineering not only served as salvage for human material, but as a real creator of better business. The work performed by these men has not been of the make-work variety. They have not been pensioners of the state. They have been actual employes of the government doing a much-needed work. A great deal of it, as is well known, was in the nature of forest conservation, and here again it was necessary for the director of the project to exercise skill in coordination.

Huge Planting Project Effected

In 1933, 60 million young trees were planted to become heritages of shade and timber for coming generations. It is expected, since the planting time was so far past before the camps could get under way, that 200 million trees will be set out in 1934. These trees must be gathered from United States nurseries, and the boys must be given a certain amount of training under skilled foresters to do this work.

Much good work was done and is being done in the protection of soil against erosion, in flood control and in the protection of timber from serious diseases and blights.

There is plenty of evidence attesting to the sound healthy life that the 300,000 formerly unemployed are living under the aegis of Uncle Sam. They have comfortable shelters erected by themselves; in the farmer zones, tents. They are given wholesome food of such variety, quality and quantity that each man has gained an average of 12 pounds during his stay at camp. They have hours of recreation with some chance for study, swimming and games.

Meets Criticism Successfully

It is a fact that there has been no scandal or flare-up connected with this giant operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps. This does not mean that there have not been two episodes which have brought public criticism from certain quarters. The first was in connection with the purchase of personal kits for the use of the men. When the first camp was opened at Luray, a lot of kits already on hand at the War Department were sent to the men. When Mr. Fechner inspected these kits he found that the shaving cream and toothpaste therein were rancid and some of the toothbrushes were in a state of decrepitude. He objected at once and received no reply from the War Department. He then created his own specifications for a hygienic kit, received an O. K. from the White House on his order and placed an order for thousands of these kits from a private corporation. The price was $1.40 per kit. It was then that the War Department fought back and charged that too much was being paid for these kits. A reporter for a Washington newspaper went out and undertook to assemble a kit of the same quality and found such a kit would cost $3.50 as compared with the $1.40 the government was paying. Mr. Fechner stood by his guns under fire and soon proved he was not getting an inferior article at the price set. Subsequent orders for kits were made through the War Department but followed Fechner's specifications for kits.

A second crossfire of criticism came from those groups who felt that the War Department had too much to do with the CCC camps. The charge was that these young men were being militarized. It is true that the Quartermaster's Corps of the Army has put its services at the call of Director Fechner. It is true that officers have charge of the camps. But no military discipline is observed. There is no saluting. There is no manual of arms. There is no drill and there is no enforced obedience to officers' suggestions. Fechner has said and continues to say, "This is a civil enterprise and will remain a civil enterprise as long as I am head of it." A simple oath of enrollment is required from the men, but this in no way resembles an oath of loyalty to the army or to the government such as is required from military service men.

This great enterprise in coordination cannot be described in full, however briefly, until one sees how it reaches back into the common life of a nation. The men are paid $30 per month for their services and it is required that $22 of this amount be returned to their families or dependents each month. As a matter of fact, Director Fechner knows that approximately $25 each month has been sent by the boys to relatives back home. This means that a great sum of money each month has found its way into circulation and that nearly 1,000,000 people have been kept from humiliation and starvation by the Civilian Conservation Corps.—Journal of Electrical Workers.

Men don't expect their church to provide for them. They know their fraternal organizations won't. They know when they fail to pay dues and insurance to fraternal organizations, they are dropped. But many feel different about a labor union. They feel it must provide jobs or funds. They expect more of their union than of any other known agency.

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BREWERY WORKERS STRONGLY FAVOR KEEPING PRESENT FORM OF INDUSTRIAL UNION; SPLIT WITH A. F. OF L. FEARED

Say This Would be Preferable to Parcelling Out Their Members to Other Trade Unions—Declare Against A. F. of L. Council's Proposal, and Referendum Vote by Locals Favors Settling All Differences Within Organization.

Under the heading, "Don't Parcel Out Brewers' Union,' and in which the present industrial form of organization is proclaimed a success, and that "the entire membership is solidly against a split-up," the Brewery Worker, official organ of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, in its current issue, made it plain that the membership is strongly against the proposal made by the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, through President Green and William Arnburn, that this is not acceptable.

Letters received from local unions throughout the jurisdiction express an emphatic "No" to the proposition recently made by President Green and Ira M. Ornburn, representing the American Federation of Labor executive council, all expressing the belief that under its present form of organization the union is better able to handle its affairs and will make better progress than it would if it parcelled out several thousands of members to other unions.

In a statement issued by the executive board of the Brewery Workers, and which also appears in the current issue, claims are made that jurisdiction over engineers firemen, stablemen and helpers was granted the Brewery Workers' International Union by the A. F. of L. when it was chartered in 1887.

Jurisdiction Approved by A. F. of L. in 1898

That this jurisdiction was further approved by the A. F. of L. in 1898 and 1899, respectively, when the International Union of Engineers and the Brotherhoods of Firemen and Teamsters were chartered, and quote from the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention of 1913 which said: "On the facts established, we see no justification for the transfer of these men (Brewery Drivers) from the Brewery Workers' Union."

In 1916, the statement says: "The A. F. of L. convention declared: 'Jurisdiction over the drivers of brewery wagons was recognized as belonging to the United Brewery Workers.'"

In the same year, an agreement between the Teamsters and Brewery Workers stipulated that: "The Drivers, Chauffeurs and Sablemen employed in the delivery of the products of breweries, agencies or beer bottling establishments, shall come under the jurisdiction of the International Union of the United Brewery Workers of America." Continuing, the statement says, "In April, 1933, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor grants jurisdiction over engineers and beer drivers to Engineers' and Teamsters' Unions and the Labor movement was so notified, and a similar ruling was announced in September of the same year, granting jurisdiction of firemen employed in breweries to the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers."

Proposal Submitted by A. F. of L.

In February, 1934, the statement concludes with the following: "The proposal presented by William Green and I. M. Ornburn, for the A. F. of L., suggested that the membership of the Brewery Workers' Union decide by referendum vote to give up all Brewery Drivers, Firemen and Engineers to the Teamsters, Firemen and Engineers' organizations."

It will be recalled that this controversy created quite a discussion at the annual convention of the A. F. of L., held in Washington last October, and it was finally referred to the executive council for adjudication.

This resulted in the appointment of President Green and I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, who last December held a conference with the executive board of the Brewery Workers' International Union and suggested that the controversy be submitted to the membership, who were to express their preference by referendum.

Refusal to Comply May Be Settled at A. F. of L. Convention

What action the executive council of the A. F. of L. will take when it has been formally notified regarding the result of the referendum is, of course, problematical. In view of the fact, however, that the matter was referred to it for adjudication and, realizing the seriousness of the situation, which might result in the loss of one of its oldest affiliates, the opinion prevails that no disposition will be made of the case until the annual convention of the A. F. of L., which is to be held in San Francisco next October.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS! HAS IT EXPIRED? LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT; THAT TELLS THE STORY!

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First National Stores makes it easier for you in suggesting these timely specials.

Rinso The Granulated Soap Soaks Clothes Whiter LGE. PKG. 20c
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Bellview Ammonia Qt Bot 21c
Bellview Blue 2 13 oz Bots 15c
Bellview Bleach 2 30 oz Bots 29c
Brooms standard each 49c
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GINGER ALE
MILLBROOK CLUB DRY - Prices for contents only
12 Bot Ctn 75c ✤ Lge 28 oz Bot 10c
Millbrook Club Soda Contents 6 Bots 45c

Richmond Peas Tender Sweet 2 No2 Tins 29c
Pink Salmon Choice Alaska 2 Tall Tins 23c
Finast Peaches Sliced Or Halves 2 Lge Tins 31c
Richmond Peaches Sliced or Halves 2 Lge Tins 27c
Libby's Corned Beef 2 No1 Tins 29c
Finast Tomato Catsup 2 14oz Bots 25c
Sweet Rye Bread 16 oz Loaf 7c
Salada Tea Red Label ½ Lb Pkg 43c ¼ Lb Pkg 23c
Blue Ribbon Malt Lge 3 Lb Tin 55c
Wheaties Bon Bon Dish With Each 2 Packages Purchased 2 Pkgs 23c

English Style Assr't N.B.C. Pkg 31c
Oval Creams N.B.C. Lb Bulk 25c
Trio Cookies N.B.C. Lb Bulk 15c
Chocolate Castana Cake Ea 17c

WOODLAND

Former State Branch President Elected to Town Council

Friends of Floyd Coons, for many years prominently identified with organized Labor, were pleased over his election as a member of the Town Council to succeed C. Bernard McIninch, who resigned to accept the appointment as the Town's first manager.

Mr. Coons is well and pleasantly known by members of organized Labor throughout the State through his activities as a vice president of the Maine State Federation of Labor from 1915 to 1929, during which time he had supervision over the Fourth District.

Besides his activities in local and State Labor circles, to which he consistently devoted many years, Mr. Coons has always shown marked interest in the Town's affairs, and his selection as a member of the Council is looked upon as a mark of respect and admiration for one who gave unstintingly of his time, talents and energy on behalf of the people.

Officials of the Maine State Federation of Labor take this opportunity, through their official newspaper, to extend to Brother Coons their best wishes for success in his new office.

STOP SQUAWKING

(Continued from Page 1)

according to the report, dwindled to $1,550,000 in 1933.

Tobacco is another of the major industries which made a poor showing last year, the receipts having fallen off more than $20,000,000. In 1932 the profits were reported as $71,029,000 while the report for 1933 showed profits of $51,779,000.

Except these two industries, all others made remarkable gains and the editorial states, "these figures should not only serve to stop squawkers from squawking, but ought to console a lot of people who are worried about the New Deal's dollars-and-cents outlook."

SOME PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 1)

ers throughout the country fully realize that only through their economic power will it be possible to make any headway toward improving and maintaining good working conditions. They have suffered tremendously from those four years of depression, 1929 to 1932. Lack of sufficient food for themselves and their families, loss of their homes, deprived of all luxuries which they had enjoyed during the peak years, and other circumstances, caused them to become pretty surly, and it is natural that as business is improving, they are not satisfied with earnings that only make possible their bare existence. They want other things—better food, better clothes, better housing facilities and a little bit of enjoyment.

With factories working day and night, with railroads carrying more freightage than at any time since the peak years, with blast furnaces in steel mills operating at full capacity, and all except a few industries showing marked improvement, is an indication that the owners of industry are gettings theirs. Then, why shouldn't we be getting something besides a bare existence," the workers ask.

And here's the story as to why just at this time strikes are more prevalent than some people believe they should be. Many people who should know better are severe in their criticism when they read about this and that strike, but do not stop to realize that behind every strike there is a reason.

With its present set-up, the Government is doing a good job in bringing about settlements of major difficulties. The Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, and the establishment of a permanent National Labor Board, is most important not only for present needs, but for all time.

In a word, its passage will mean the perpetuation of industrial peace and the elimination of strikebreaking agencies, thugs and other deplorable means used for many years in an effort to defeat Labor in its aims to improve economic conditions.

GREEN URGES

(Continued from Page 1)

laration of Independence of our nation.

Commercializing Labor Day Opposed

"Now that after long years of untiring effort Labor has succeeded in firmly establishing Labor's day, commercial interests, thinking to increase their profits without regard to or consideration of the great principle which organized Labor has so firmly impressed upon the public conscience, seek to make Labor Day a commercial proposition and have the law in Rhode Island changed so as to legally set up the third Monday in September as Labor Day instead of the first Monday in September.

"The American Federation of Labor is most emphatically opposed to such a proposition.

Significance of Labor Day Menaced

"For the sake of argument assume that the change would be made in the Rhode Island law for the third Monday in September, with the consent and approval of organized labor of the State. Then assume that the commercial interests in some other State might successfully advocate the observance of Labor Day on the fourth Monday of September,—or the first Monday of October, and so on through all of the 48 States.

"Does it require any stretch of imagination to vision how completely and utterly the significance of this holiday as Labor's one and only special day of the 365 days of the year would be lost?

"I again urge that the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor uncompromisingly oppose the passage of the contemplated bill by the Rhode Island State Legislature, and not only declare its opposition, but make its opposition significantly realized by the members of the House and Senate."

ENJOY
Cushman's
HERMITS

Governor Believes in the Force and Value of Real Publicity

Governor Louis J. Brann, in a recent address before a gathering of business men, expressed his confidence that the policies of the Roosevelt Administration would be protective and helpful to the large industries of Maine. He mentioned in particular the newsprint industry, which is one of major importance in the State, and in his vigorous fashion, called for a renewal of active effort to keep the business and industrial welfare of the State ever to the front. He declared that Maine had kept good progress during the past year and looked for its continuance.

That the progressive Governor is a believer in the force and value of advertising has long been known. Real publicity is needed and Mr. Brann declared for a policy of extensive publicity to make Maine's attractions known to the nation at large.

He also said that Wall Street must be subjected to corrective control and that the system of marketing investments to the public must be regulated for the public good.

The Governor referred, with pleasure, to the inspiring sight of nightly illuminated mills and factories as indicating a return of industrial recovery. Every citizen, said the Governor, should take an interest in his State and jealously guard its material interests. The future prosperity of Maine depends, he said, upon the individual citizen.

He also declared for a revision of the existing system of taxation, in order to relieve real estate of its present inequitable burden. Thus far, 29 States have taken similar action, said Governor Brann, in conclusion.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW

(Continued from Page 1)

criticism of the Administration, to wit: "Business was bound to come back anyway and the NRA had absolutely nothing to do with business recovery."

To these, I recalled a public statement made by Francis M. Law, president of the American Bankers' Association, who said:

> **"For what has been achieved in the way of recovery, and which brought about the stabilization of our banking system, let us thank President Roosevelt, who has labored with courage and patience and vision. Let us thank Congress, whose members during the emergency, have put the public welfare above partisanship. Let us thank 120,000,000 of our own citizens, who have refused to be stampeded, but rather, who have kept alive the divine spark of faith and hope in our country."**

That all signs of the times point to better things as the result of this bold experiment on the part of President Roosevelt and Congress, who from the very first have had implicit confidence in its operation, is to all appearances certain, providing of course that cooperation is assured from large employers that they will do their part in carrying out the provisions of the National Recovery Act.

Friendly Relations Between Employers and Unions

Thus far in the State of Maine, according to well-informed union officials, while some difficulty has been experienced in this regard, gradually it is said employers are coming to realize that holding friendly relations with their organized employes is the best course to pursue as a means for warranting industrial peace.

This is particularly noticeable in the textile industry, in which remarkable strides have been made through collective bargaining between employers and representatives of the local unions.

For the most part, this survey was made in Portland, where, to my great amazement, I found business men in a most optimistic mood. Unlike other cities of its size in other States, where I had visited in the past few months, I saw no empty stores in Portland, and in strolling through the residential districts I noticed few "To Rent" signs displayed.

This speaks well for improvement in the real estate market, and which is bound to reflect itself shortly in creating increased demands for building materials and the employment of additional building mechanics, which will be heralded with great eclat, as it is, a fact that none of the major industries in this State have suffered more than has the building industry.

I found much enthusiasm manifested in the coming election, and the feeling expressed that the incoming Legislature would enact legislation that would come nearer to meeting with the views of the people than at any previous session. I found an almost unanimous sentiment expressed against the proposed sales tax among merchants in all places covered in the survey, and was given assurance that the coming convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, to be held in Augusta in June, would adopt vigorous resolutions against the imposition of such a tax.

Change in Complexion

The present situation compared with a year ago, as reported in The Labor News at that time, presents a much different complexion. A year ago, because of the deplorable conditions existing, business men were almost unapproachable. They were "down in the mouth," so to speak, and their tales regarding existing conditions were anything but cheerful.

It was the same when meeting building and other mechanics at union headquarters in cities where these are maintained. Union officials and members with whom I talked a year ago were despondent. Some of these had been wholly out of employment or had worked part-time for nearly three years, while others were dependent on their unions and other agencies for their means of support.

It's all different now. One is greeted with a cheerful "How are you," by business men and the worker, while not wholly satisfied, is optimistic and exercises patience in the belief that with continued business improvement he will soon come into his own, and again be able to enjoy some of the good things they have been deprived of during the past four years of depression.

Now, with the coming of the Summer season, which will draw to its ocean and mountain resorts thousands of vacationists from all parts of the country, Maine is in store for that which is predicted will be one of the most prosperous years in its entire history.

BAR HARBOR

F. E. R. A. Projects Furnish Employment to Bldg. Mechanics

Alonzo F. Young, vice president of the Maine State Federation of Labor, and in charge of the Fourth District, writes as follows concerning conditions in Bar Harbor:

"There is very little activity in the building trades here, with the exception of the Painters and Plumbers, who are having their usual Spring work around the summer cottages. There does not seem to be any building projects in view at this time, but we are very much in hopes that some will be started in the near future.

"Through the FERA, the Town of Bar Harbor is constructing an airport, which has taken up a considerable number of the unemployed. The aid received from the Federal Government this past winter has certainly been a great boon to Mt. Desert Island. There are at present a few building mechanics employed on municipal building through Federal money.

"I believe it is time that every laboring man in Eastern Maine should interest himself in the legislation being enacted in Washington, and should write or wire immediately to all Congressmen and Senators, asking them to support the Wagner bill outlawing the company-controlled unions. This piece of legislation in my opinion will do more to elevate the standards and conditions of American workmen than could be done in years of labor disputes."

Blanket NRA Code is Is Now Extended Beyond April 30

President Roosevelt announced last Thursday that the administration would extend the blanket NRA code beyond April 30, permitting employers who have not had opportunity to arrange for codes to use the Blue Eagle emblem so long as they observe the spirit of the NRA.

ESTABLISH STANDARDS, NOT MINIMUMS, IS DECLARATION OF N. E. TEXTILE CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 3

connection with code administration.'

"Some machinery for this purpose is becoming more and more essential from day to day. We now have several strikes in the industry and there will be more unless the employers agree to our proposal for a joint conference representing the entire industry."

Wage Schedules Covering Entire Industry

The following prices were agreed upon to be submitted to manufacturers:

Woolsorters, $40 per week.

Worsted weavers—automatic looms, not over four looms, plain work; box looms, two box looms, not over four shuttles and not more than two kinds of filling:

36c per yard on one loom, 19.8c per yard on two looms, 9.9c per yard on four looms. 7 mills a pick for one loom, 5% more for fancy, 1 cent per yard for each shuttle over 3 shuttles.

Wool—1 hand loom, 2 automatic looms. This price list is based on 60 picks and proportion increase and decrease according to picks:

Loomfixers, 20 box looms, $40, 16 automatic looms, $40; weave room percher, $32; filling carrier, 40 looms, $20; boss carrier, $30, Harness raiser, 40 loom section, $32; patt weaver, $32.

Jack winder, 144 ends, $20; foster winder, 20 ends worsted, $20, universal winder, 15 ends worsted, $20; sewers after piece is pressed, etc., $27; fine sewers, finish sewers, $35; burlers, $22; speckers, $22;

Patt dresser, $32; shear tender, 1-2-3 shears $23-$25-$27; battery tender, $20; dresser tender and slasher tender, not to run over 12 turns, $40;

Weave room—draw in, crossed draw, $1.22 per M ends, 85c with hander in; draw-in, straight draw, $1.02 per M ends, 75c with hander in; warp starter, $36; chain builder, $20; harness builder, $25, head chain builder, $32; floor man—smash piecer, $27;

Spinning Department—worsted spinning, 3 sides per spinner, 100 spindles per side, single and roving, $20; plaited spinning, same as above; 2 sides per spinner double and roving, $20; 2 sides per spinner, 100 spindles, single roving, per side, $17; fixer, $31; band boy, $18, oil boy, $17; bobbin setter, $16; boss doffer, $18; doffer, $15; yarn inspector, $18.

Finishing Department—perchers, $35.

Drawing Department—worsted — gill box tender, dry, $20; heavy draw box, $20, weigh box, $20; finisher, $20; slubber, 36 ends, $19, speeder tender, $18; fixer, $21; oil boy, $17; band boy, $18; bobbin boy, $16, roller coverer, $35; warper tender, $20; long chair beamer, $21; spooler tender, $18.

Twisting Department, 3 sides, $20; doubler, $20.

Woolen Department—card room—feeder, $20; alley tender, $20; finisher, $20, stripper, $27; third hand, $30; picker, $20. Subject to change at convention by Stafford Springs department delegates.

Wool Mule Spinning—1 1-16 run, $1.73 per 100 pounds; 1 1-8 run, $1.74 per 100 pounds. 1 1-4 run, $1.76 per 100 pounds; 1 3-8 run, $1.79 per 100 pounds; 1 1-2 run, $1.99 per 100 pounds; 1 5-8 run, $2.19 per 100 pounds; 1 3-4 run, $2.30 per 100 pounds; 1 7-8 run, $2.45 per 100 pounds; romping carrier, $25; day spinning, $36.

Woolen Sorters—1 3-4 run, $1.28; 2 3-8 run, $1.50; 3 run, $1.88; 3 1-2 run, $2.00; 4 run, $2.08; 4 1-2 run, $2.16; 5 run, $2.24; 5 1-2 run, $2.32.

The following addition which applies to maintenance employes, was submitted by the committee, and was unanimously approved.

"If it is found necessary to work longer than 42 hours, because of emergency, all work shall be considered as overtime and paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

"Wages of maintenance men to be based on a 35-hour week to be as follows: Carpenters, $30 a week; electrical workers, $35; steamfitters, $30; millwrights, $35; painters, $30; window washers, $28; firemen on oil burners—2 burners, $33; three burners, $36; four burners, $40; if more than four burners are operated, the schedule provides for a helper at $28 a week.

Progress of Organizing Campaign

Reports of delegates relative to organizing progress from all [illegible] of the jurisdiction indicated a healthy growth since the last meeting and that, except in few instances where strikes are in progress, conditions had materially improved.

Among the strikes reported was one at Manchester, Conn., where 150 are on strike at the Hilliard Mills; delegates representing the Stillwater Wool-Sorters reported they were still out, and Delegate Goldman, of Local 1802, Waterville, Maine, reported nine spoolers had been locked out. A vote of confidence and pledging themselves to give the affected locals their moral and financial assistance, was favorably acted upon by the delegates.

The question of representation at the monthly conferences brought out considerable discussion. Because of the small treasuries of some of the locals, and the long distances, some of the delegates are compelled to travel, it was thought the number of delegates from each local should be two instead of five. Others thought differently, using the argument there is no compulsion on the part of any local to send more than two delegates if they so see fit. The matter was deferred until the next conference, to be held in Lawrence on Saturday, May 12, in Building Trades Hall, 96 Concord Street.

Locals Requested to Furnish Price Schedules

Delegate Guilmette of the Winooski Vt., local, called attention to a number of items which did not make part of the schedule of prices included in the six-point program. President Dunlap, in speaking for the committee, advised all locals to make up their lists of prices for all departments and classifications and to forward these to Miss Louise Sullivan, recording secretary of the Council, at 754 Main street, Willimantic, Conn.

In discussing the strike at the Hilliard Woolen Manufacturing Co., of Manchester, Conn., Organizer Joseph Sylvia explained that the violations of the code had been brought to the attention of the Compliance Board in Hartford, but that up to the present no action had been taken. He said 150 members of Local 2127 are on strike and that the concern had been able to hire not more than 25 strikebreakers to take their places.

Referring to the Stillwater situation, Organizer Sylvia said this was one of the items discussed at the New York conference last week, and that the executive committee is taking means for bringing about a settlement.

The Stillwater Situation

Delegates representing the Wool Sorters said the trouble started when the proprietor violated his agreement with the union by insisting on putting men to work who were not members of the union. It was said the mill was closed for two weeks, and that their places were filled by promoting employes from unorganized departments. In this case, also, the Compliance Board was severely criticised for the slowness of their action, and the little knowledge they displayed regarding the industry.

Delegates representing the Winooski (Vt.) local reported they had a 100 per cent organization and that their membership now numbers 1800. The enthusiasm displayed by this local in the newly-formed Council was manifested at the first meeting by providing a airplane to convey the delegates from Winooski to Pawtucket. This means of traveling was decided upon to make sure they would reach here in time for the meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and empowered to negotiate with the manufacturers for a price list to cover the entire jurisdiction:

Officers of the Council

President, William Dunlap, Rockville, Conn.

Vice President, George Jabor, Watervill, Maine.

Secretary, Ira H. Dickens, Allenton, R. I.

Treasurer, Elliott Mann, Worcester, Mass.

Charles Philburne, Norwich, Conn., and John Cavanaugh, Woonsocket, R. I., with the above officers comprise the executive board.

Delegates who represented State of Maine Local Unions at the conference included the following:

Local 1802, Waterville—George Jabor, L. F. Goodman and Arthur St. Peter.

Local 1240, North Vassalboro—D. Vernon Meriam, Henry Bearor, George Joseph, Jr., and Floyd Viles.

Local 1757, Oakland—Earl P. Sawtelle.

Local 1916, Fairfield—Frank Paquette, Walter Ross and Maurice Wadsworth.

Local 1752, Oakland—J. T. Tobin, E. Mulliken and Leo Shorette.

Local 2154, Sanford—J. M. Hardy.

CONFERENCE NOTES

Because of persistency on the part of a few delegates to "hold the floor" at the afternoon session, frequent reference was made in criticism of these because they had imbibed too freely during the lunch hour. It was evident these delegates had forgotten that sobriety has become the first word in all labor gatherings, and that a mighty poor opinion is formed of those who seem to forget the seriousness with which Labor must face present industrial problems, and that to accomplish good results every man must keep his head on his shoulders, and by this means be able to discuss Labor's important problems in an intelligent manner.

A short but stirring address delivered by Organizer Green was one of the important features of the afternoon session. Mr. Green is a forceful speaker and brought out most interesting points which furnished the delegates valuable information concerning the intensive organizing campaign now being conducted by the United Textile Workers of America. "The situation calls for every man and woman now in the organization to carry on intensive missionary work throughout the jurisdiction and by this means enable the union to present a solid front when seeking to improve their conditions," he said.

In President Dunlap and the entire staff of officers, the newly formed Woolen and Worsted Council starts operations with leaders of which any organization might well be proud. The confidence reposed in them was manifested on several occasions during Saturday's conference, this being further attested by making the election of both President Dunlap and Secretary Dickens, who had served as temporary officers, by acclamation.

A gathering of more than 250 delegates, some of these coming from the most remote parts of New England on two occasions within a fortnight, is an unprecedented incident in the history of organized Labor. This not only demonstrates enthusiasm, but a very strong desire on the part of all woolen and worsted workers to lend their cooperation in the work started in their behalf by the national organization.

With a well-organized New England Council and the formation of State Councils, in addition to the cooperation offered by officers and organizers representing the United Textile Workers of America, a system of communication has been established that is bound to prove of excellent service to local unions throughout the jurisdiction.

These are times when even the best minds in the country are perplexed to meet the ovrwhelming problems of the day. Therefore, for any truly interested member to muddle his thinking powers by inconsiderate indulgence, is most inexcusable. Clear heads are necessary to see and successfully cope with the situation. Labor will be heard—but it must be an intelligible voice to command attention and win its plea.

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